



GEN IV integrated oxide fuels recycling strategies

# Challenges in implementing separation processes – moving from lab to plant scale

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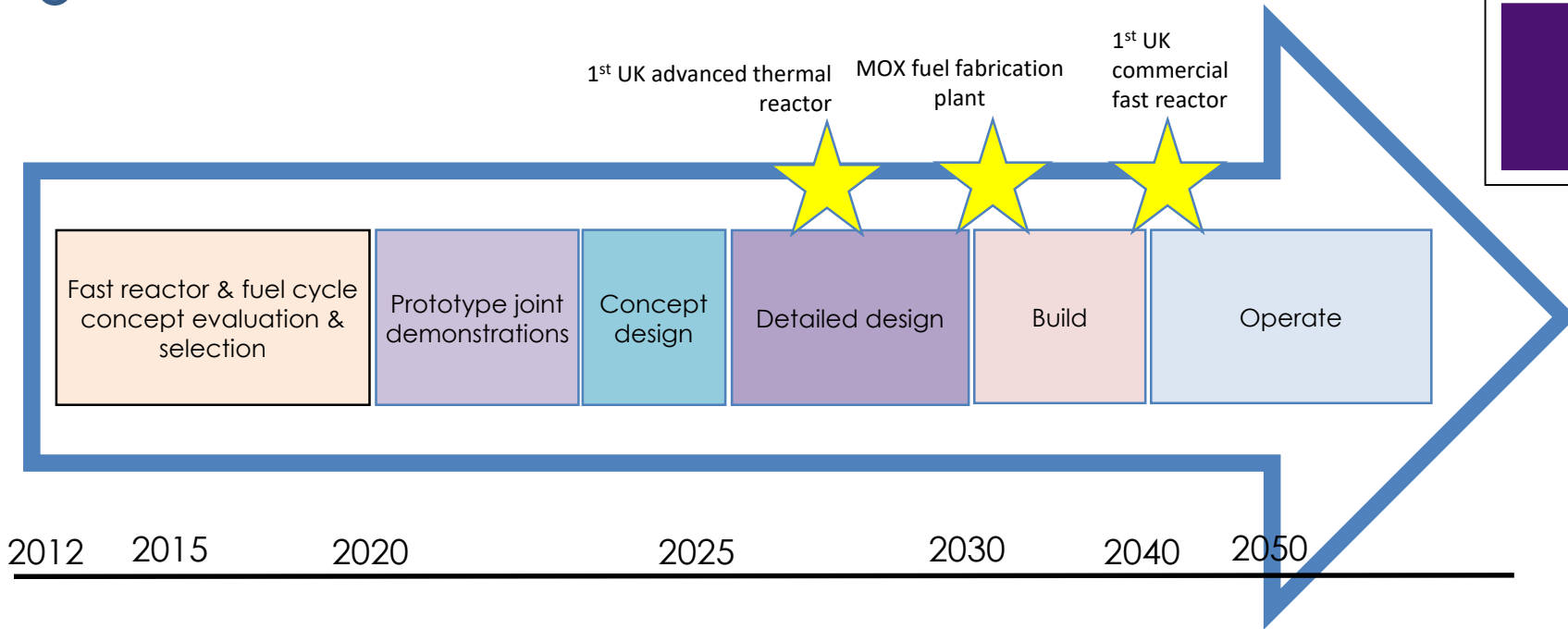
# Context

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- No advanced reprocessing of MA partitioning plants planned in Europe or North America
  - No government policies to deploy
  - No industry pull
  - But widespread interest in advanced fuel cycles for sustainability reasons
- We are in an R&D phase
  - Developing options
  - National Lab led
  - Technology push
- How do we transition from lab to plant?



# Nuclear energy pathway – closed cycle

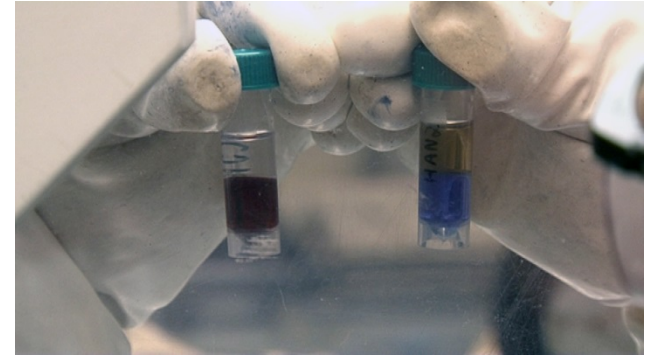


- Long timescale to transition from research to operating plant
- Need R&D now to deploy mid-century
- A fully closed cycle requires integration of different technologies



# Contents

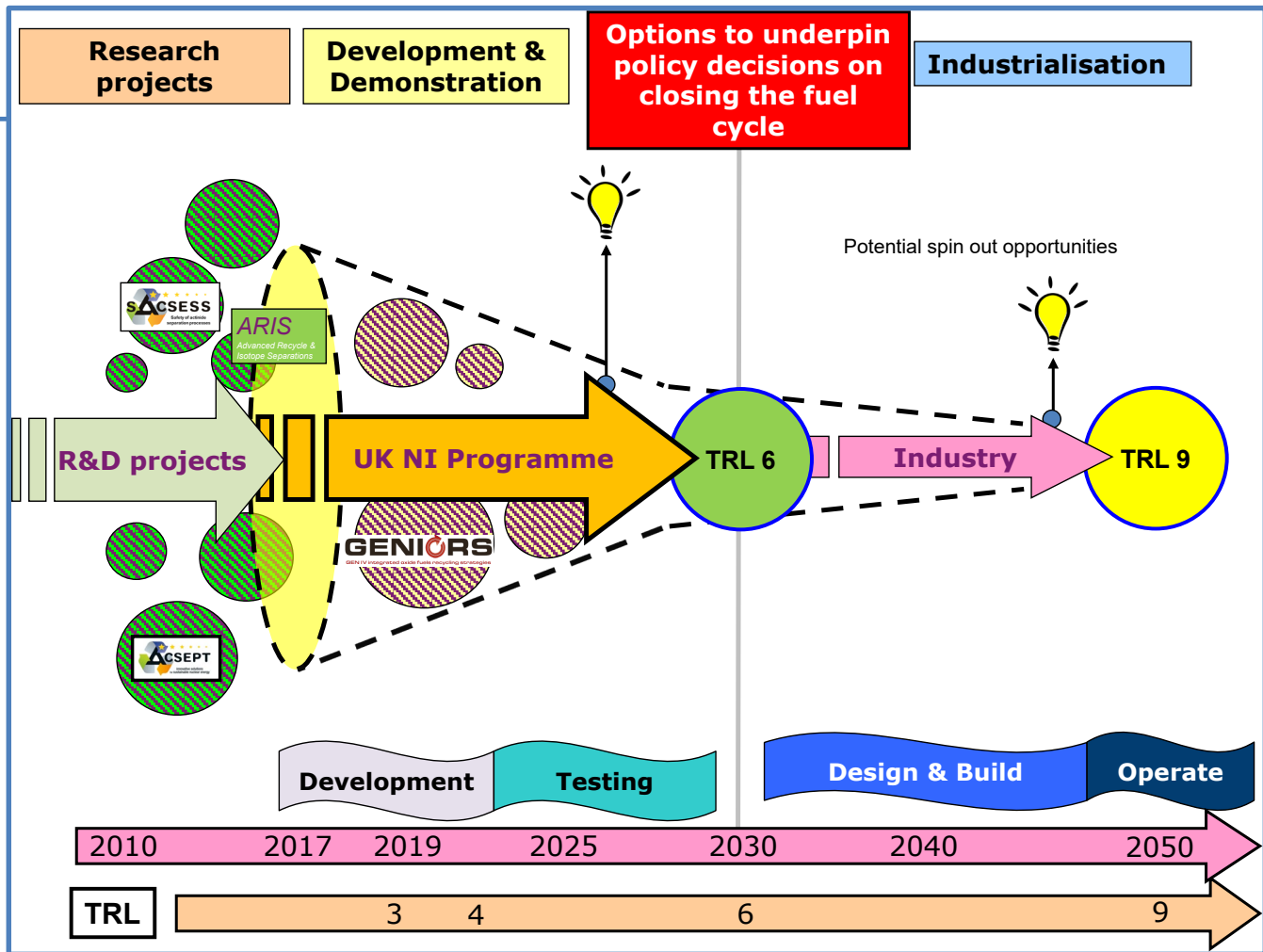
- Context
- R&D goals
  - Research led development stages
- Testing
  - Example from Thorp development
- Design & engineering
  - Moving to the design-led process
  - Space batteries example





# R&D pathway

- Coordination of R&D
- Down-selection of processes
- R&D goal is demonstration
- ~TRL 6
- Develop credible options
- Address perceived problems
- Prove benefits
- Collaborate
- Integrate into fuel cycle
- Be ready to transition to industry

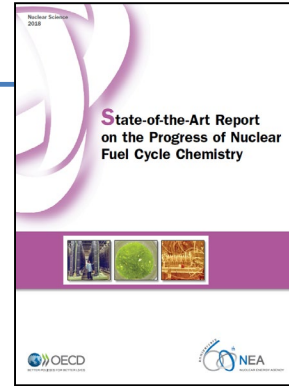




# Use of TRLs

Commercial feeds		TRL 7	TRL 7	
Irradiated fuels or targets		TRL 6		TRL 8
Full simulants	TRL 3-4	TRL 3-4	TRL 6	
Partial simulants or representative materials	TRL 1-2	TRL 3-4	TRL 5	
Inactive or trace active	TRL 1-2			
	Fundamental studies	Flowsheet tests	Maloperation studies	Full scale operations

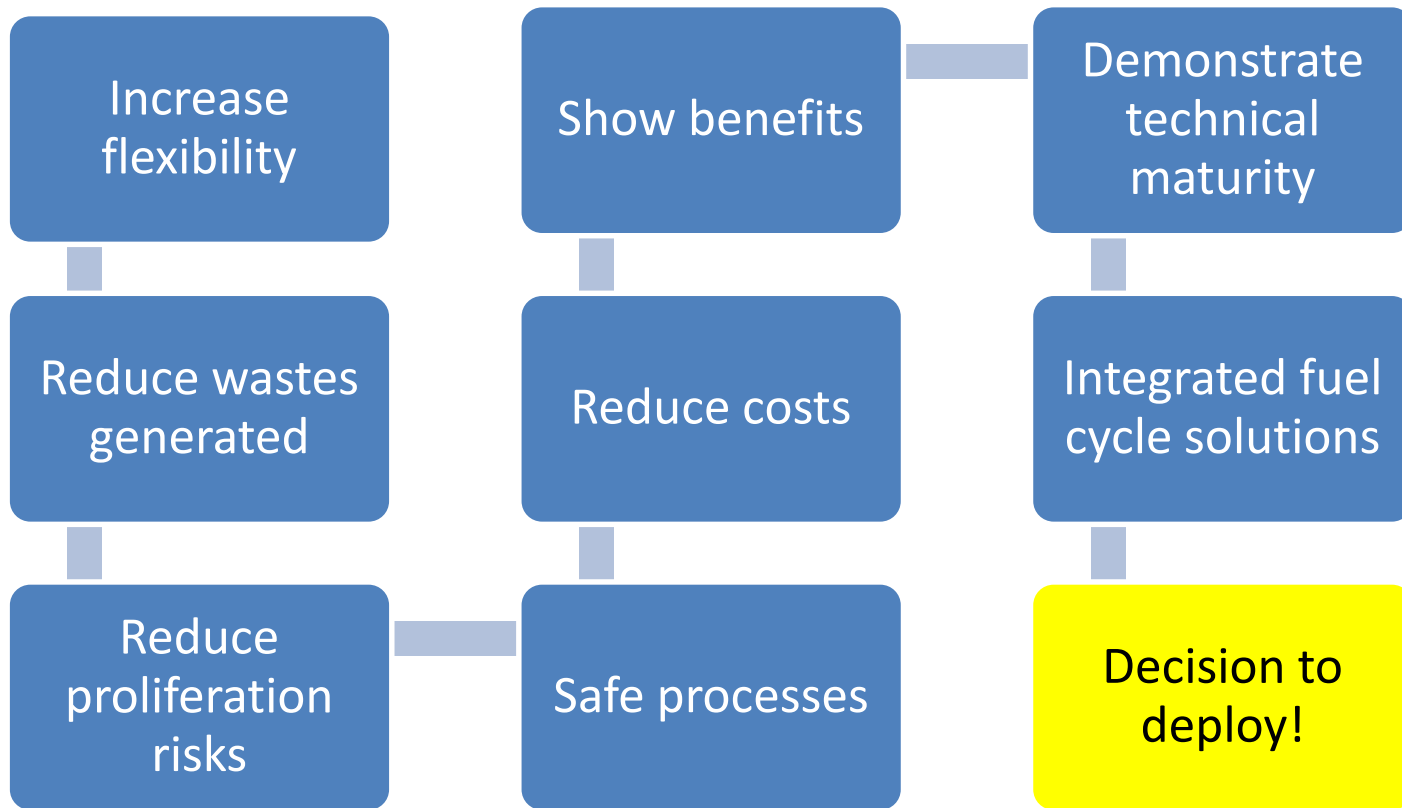
Research	Development	Demonstration	Industry
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TRL	Function	Definition
9	Proof of performance	Multiple years of operational experience established at industrial scale. Processing and recycle of minor actinide fuels / targets.
8		Full scale process demonstrated in a limited operational environment.
7		Prototype system demonstrated under conditions fully representative of operations.
6	Proof of principle	Engineering or pilot scale testing of technology component or process step. Process flowsheets proven through hot tests using spent fuel. Process models validated.
5		Technology component or process step validated at bench scale under relevant conditions. Process models developed. Proof of principle hot tests using spent fuel.
4		Technology component or process step validated under laboratory conditions. Tests performed using active materials in simulated feeds. Fundamental properties measured.
3	Proof of concept	Lab scale tests to prove concepts, fundamental data obtained
2		Technology application developed and options investigated
1		Initial concepts are proposed and basic principles established



# Research focused on what's important to decision makers



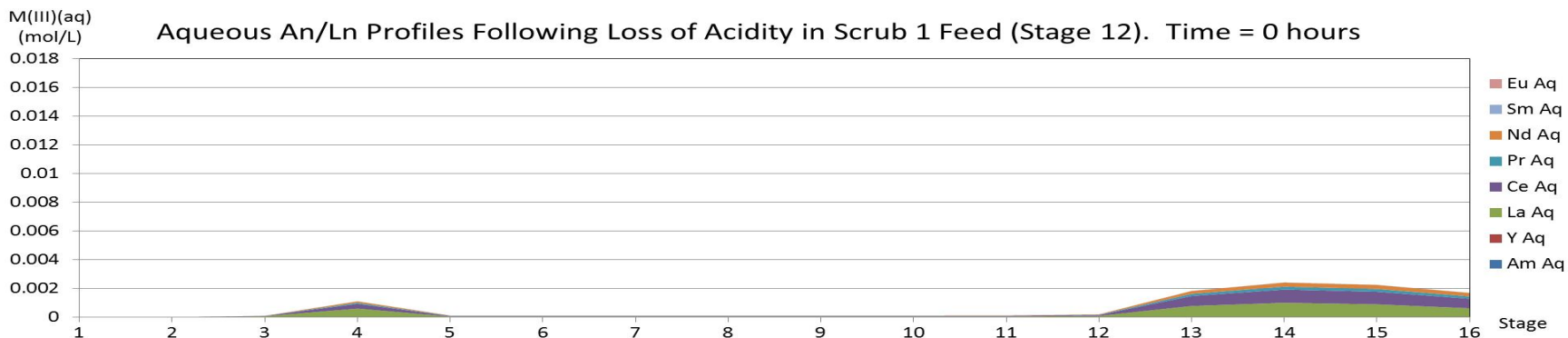
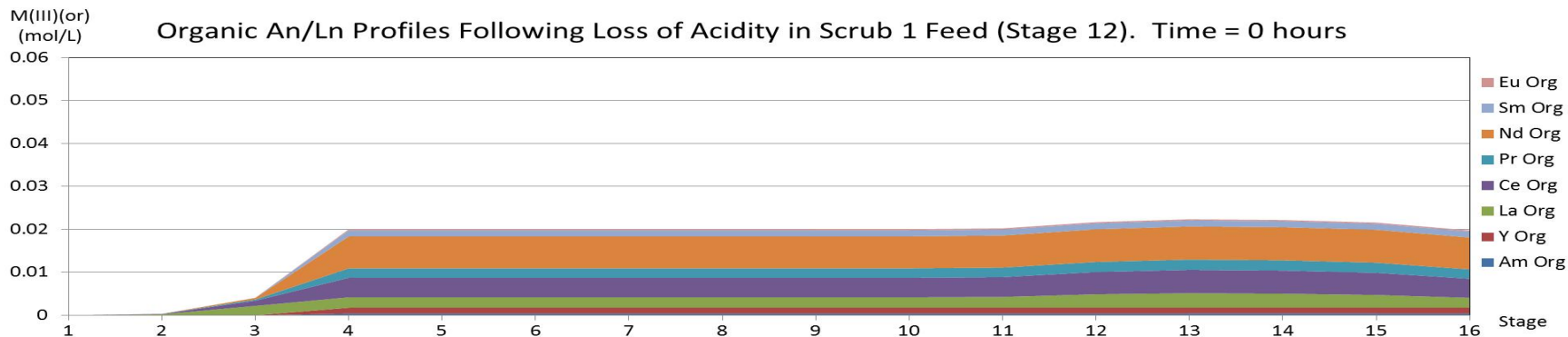


# Modelling & simulation

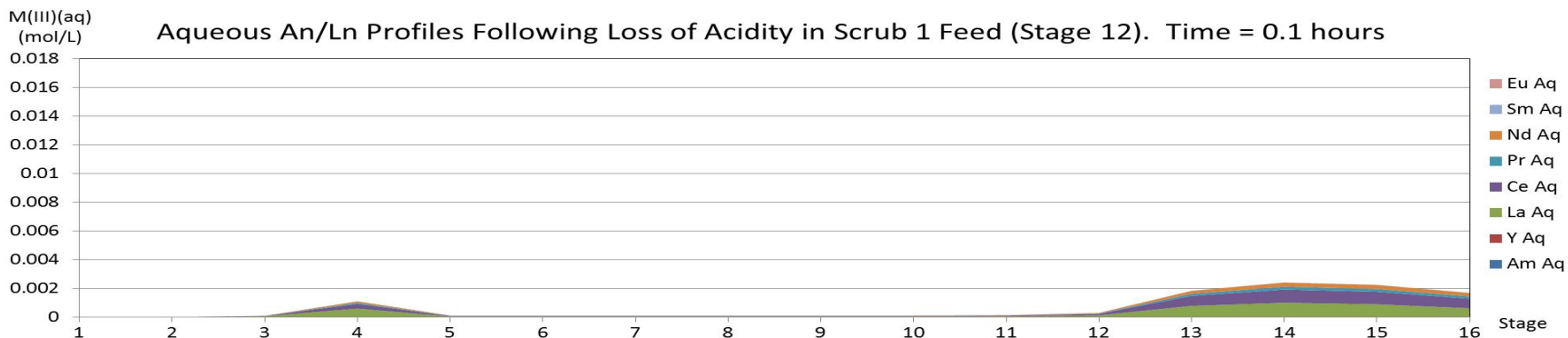
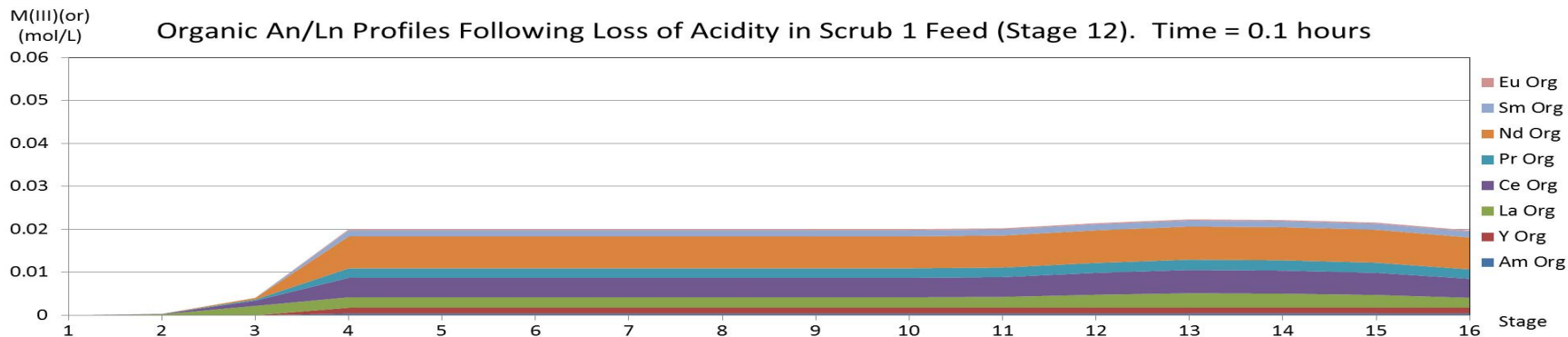
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- Explain basic data & direct new experiments
- Useful in flowsheet design
- Essential in maloperations & sensitivity analyses
- Example malop – dynamic simulation:
  - recycle & accumulation of An/Ln in i-SANEX process
  - Addition of water to scrub acid feed
    - F. McLachlan et al., Modelling of Innovative SANEX Process Maloperations, Procedia Chemistry 21, 2016, pp. 109-116





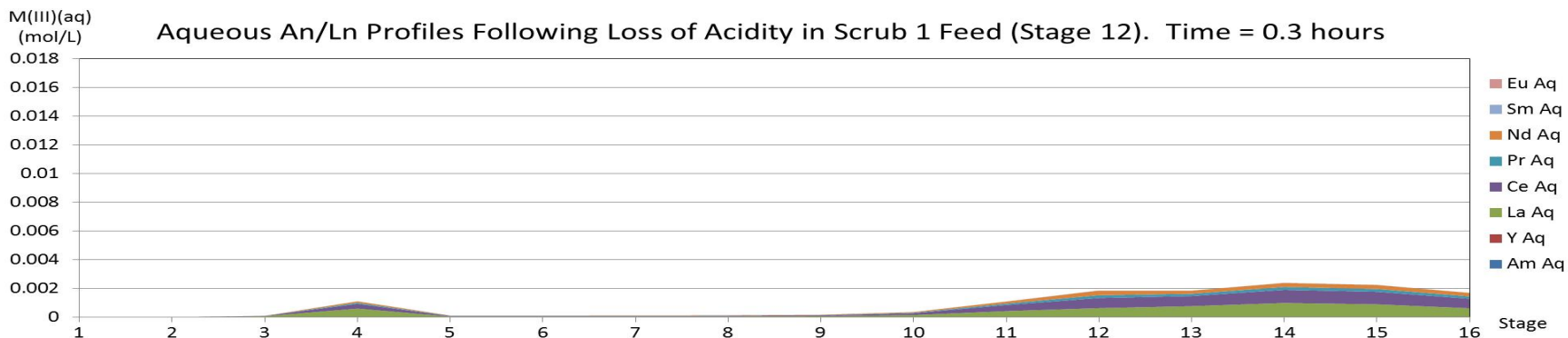
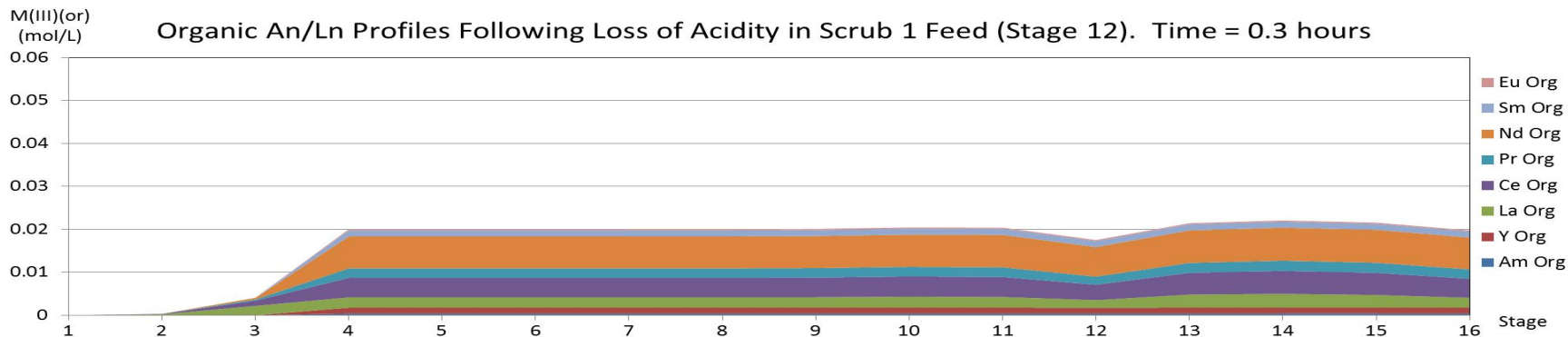








































































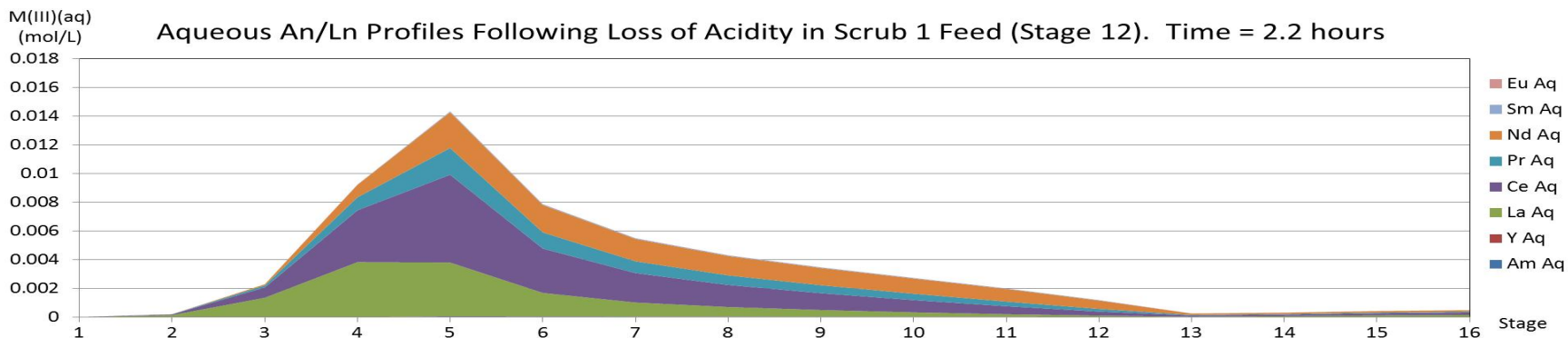
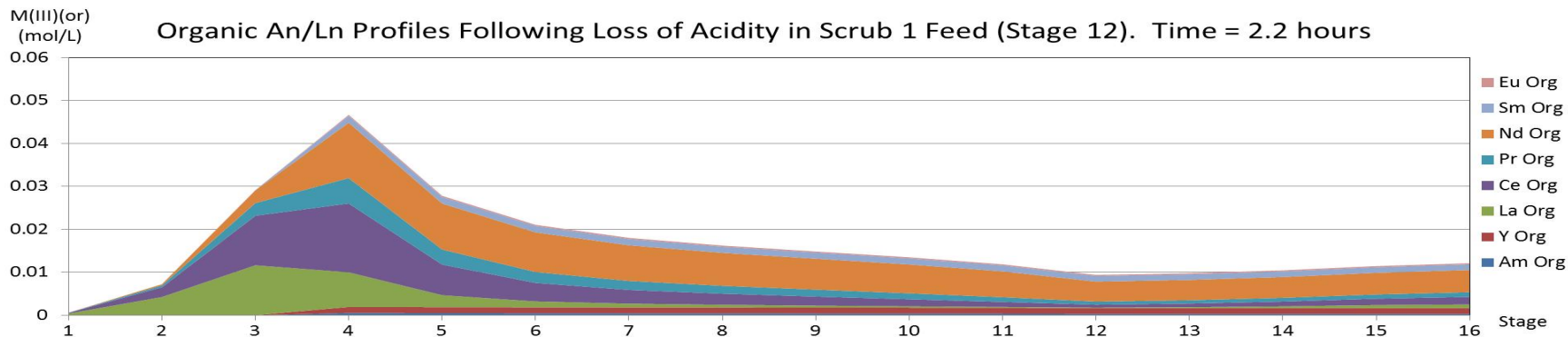








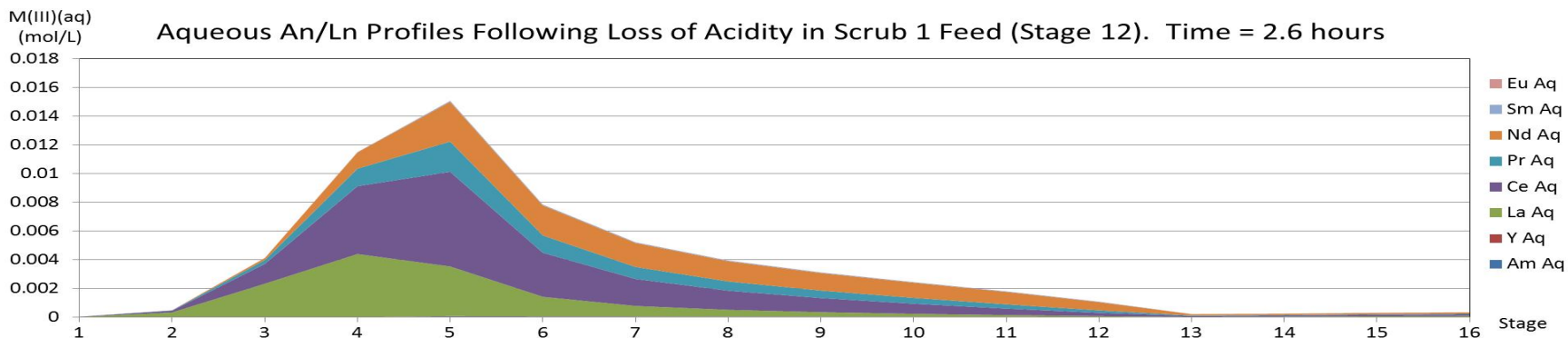
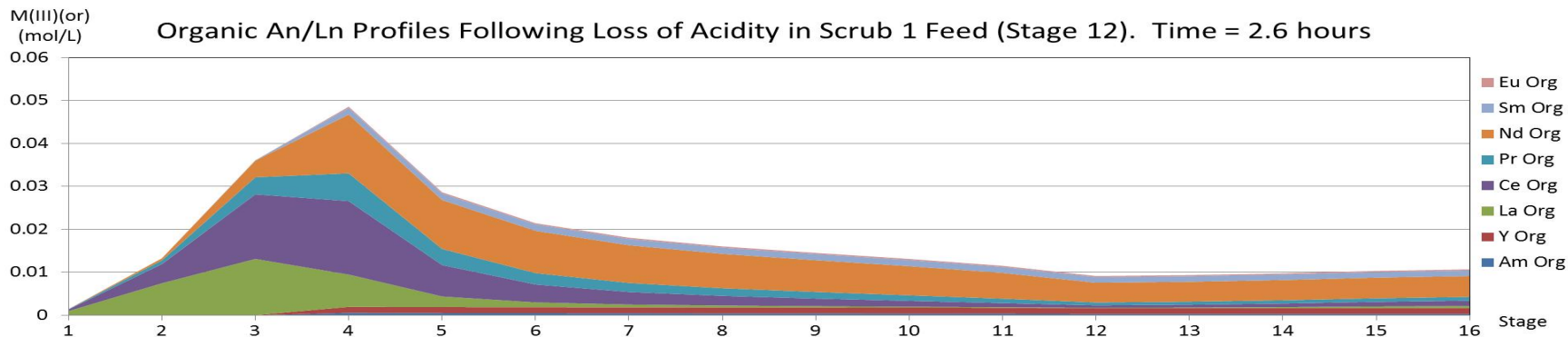












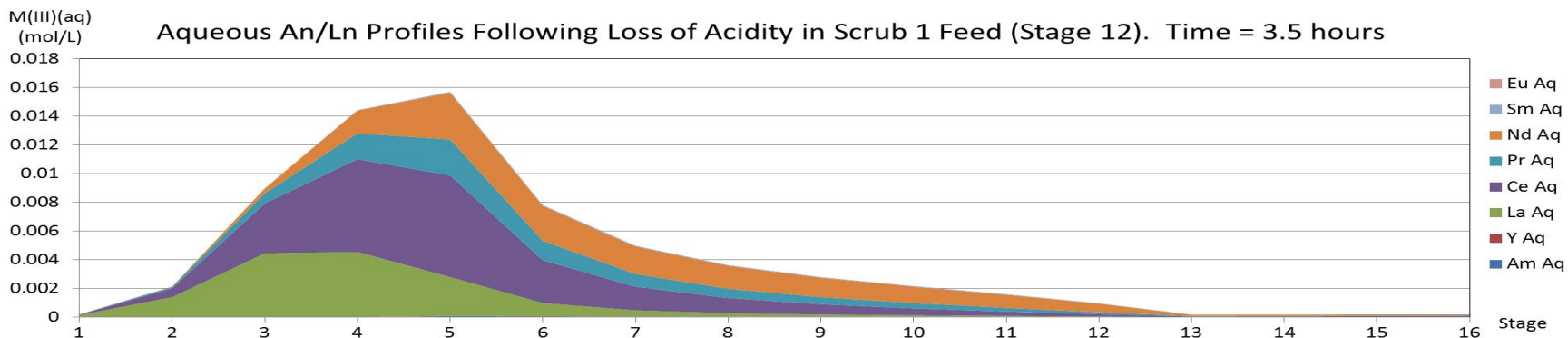
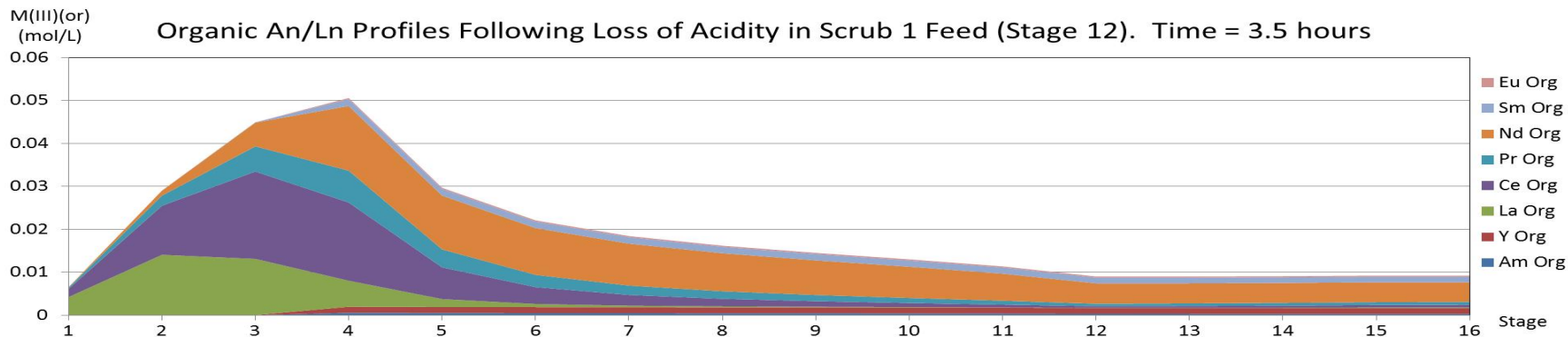








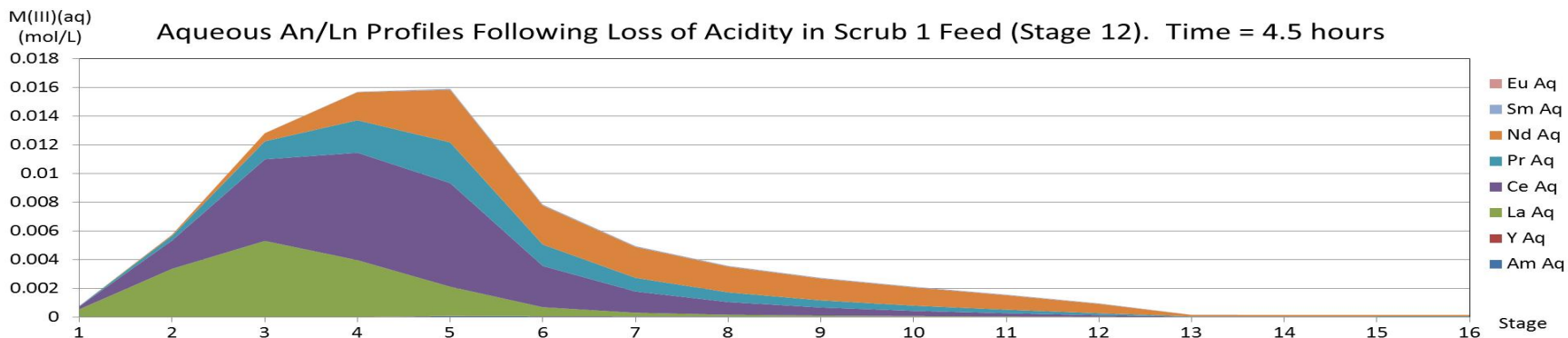
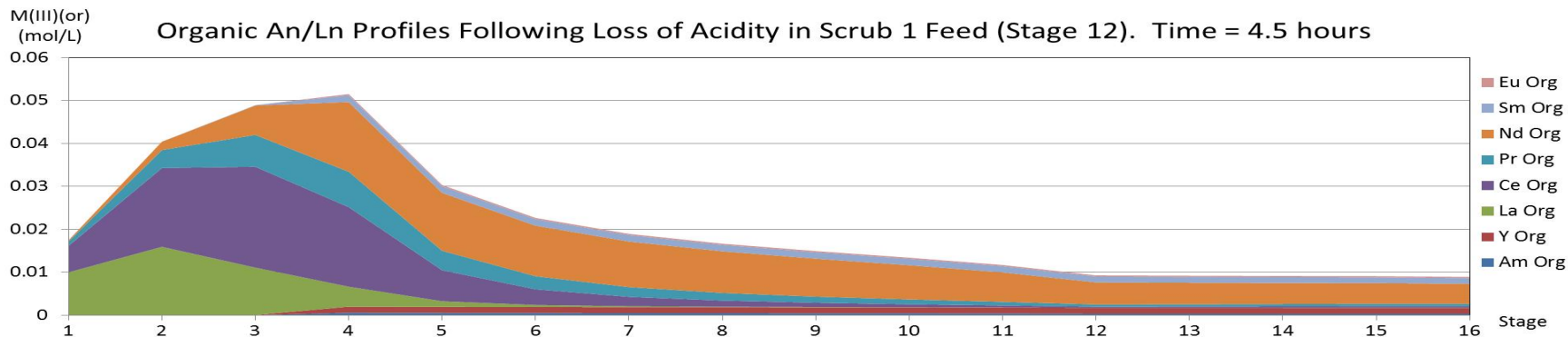
















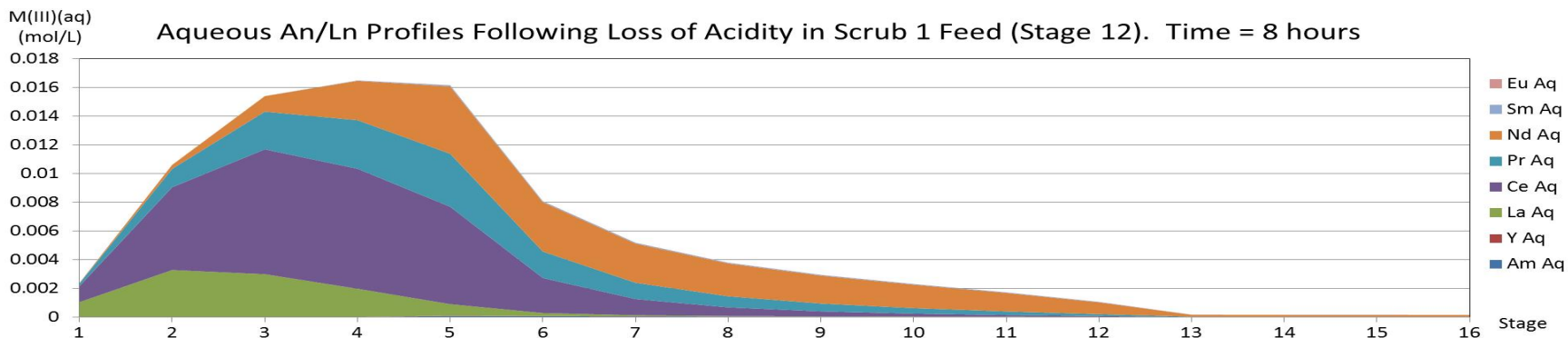
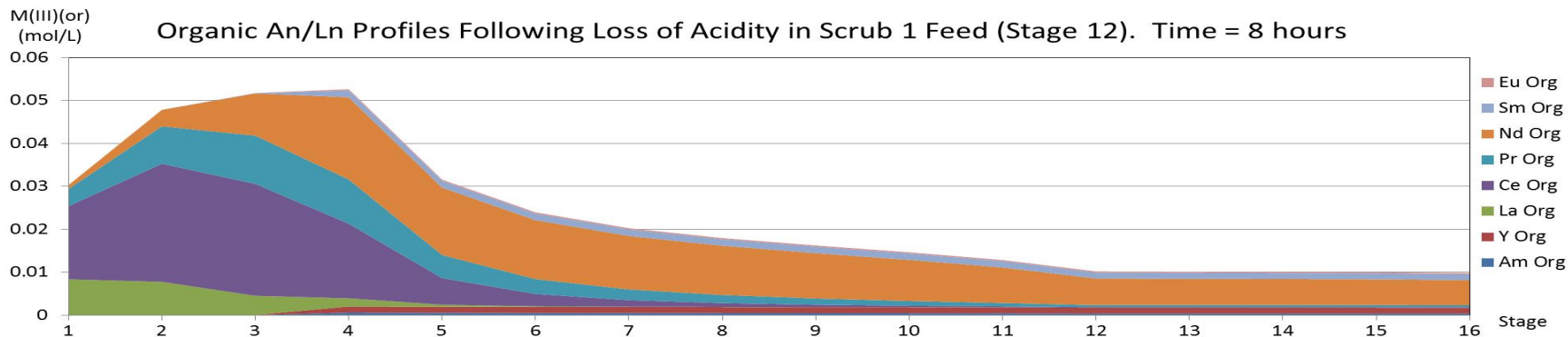








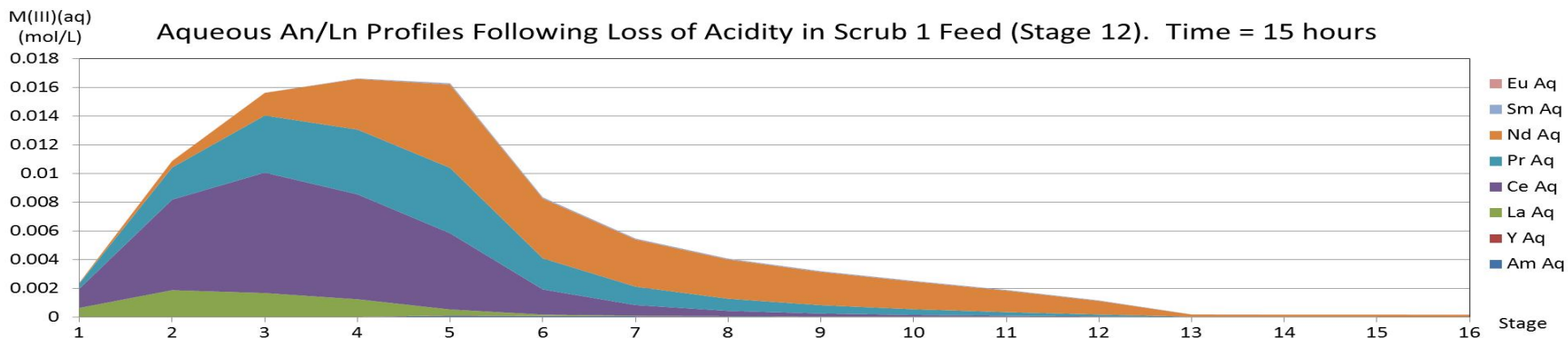
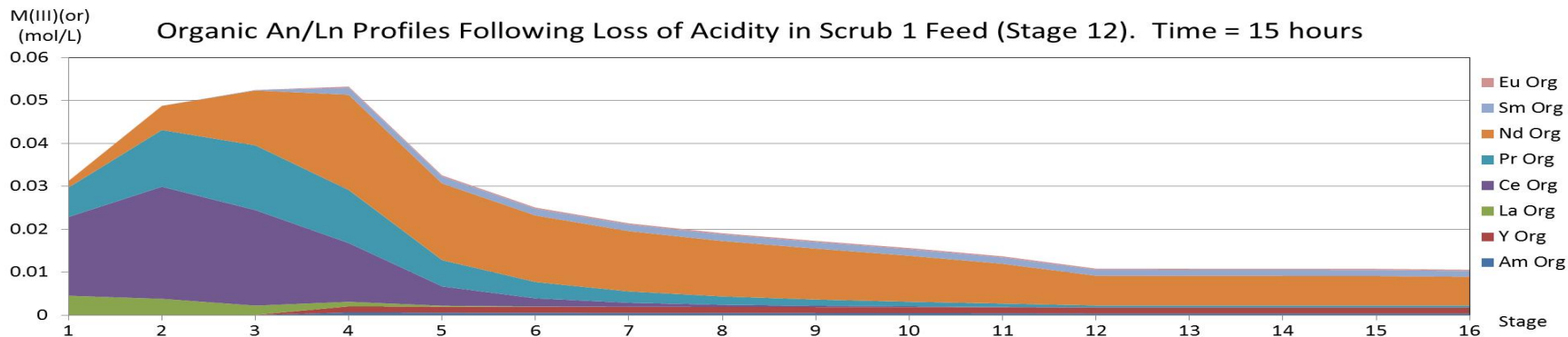










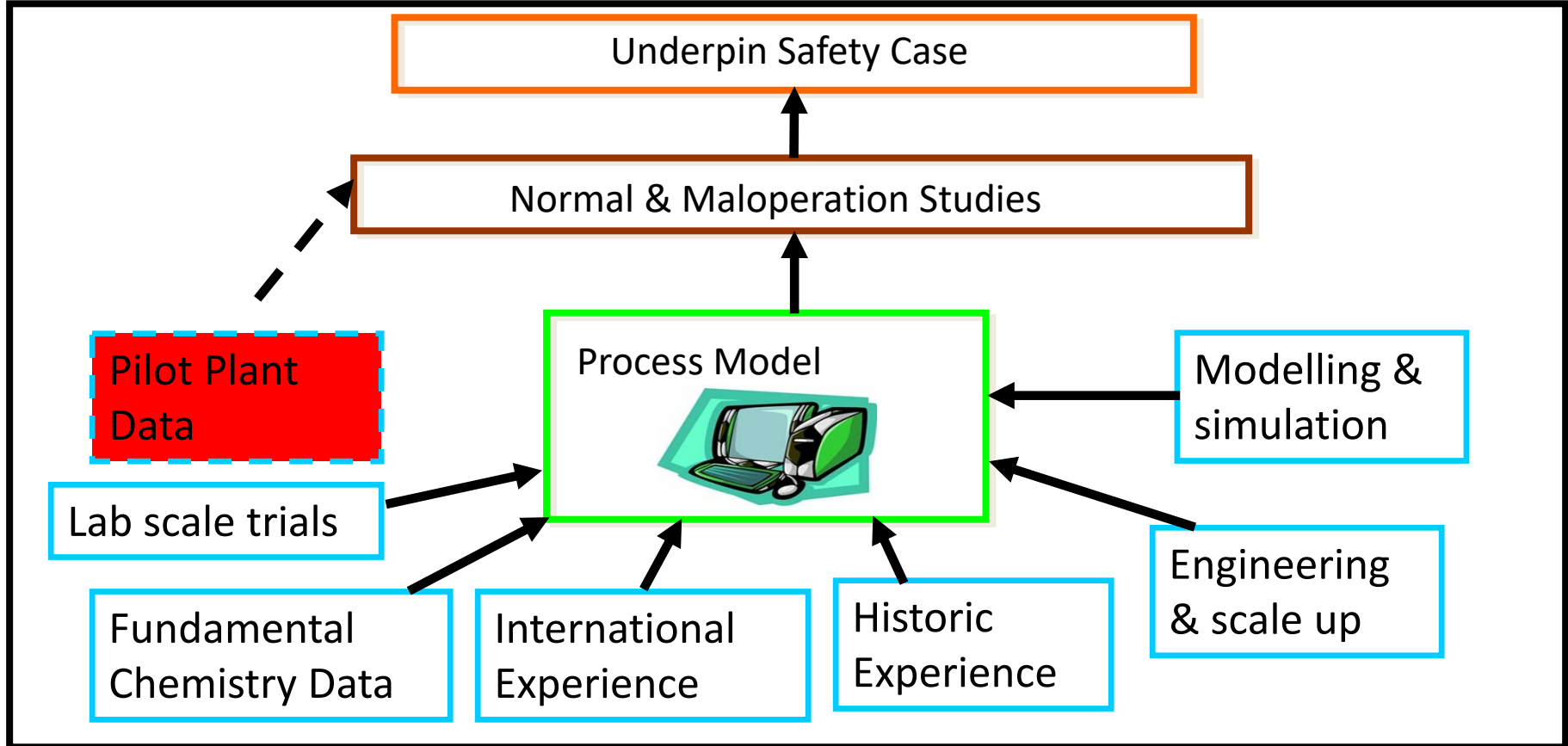








# Underpinning the flowsheet & safety case





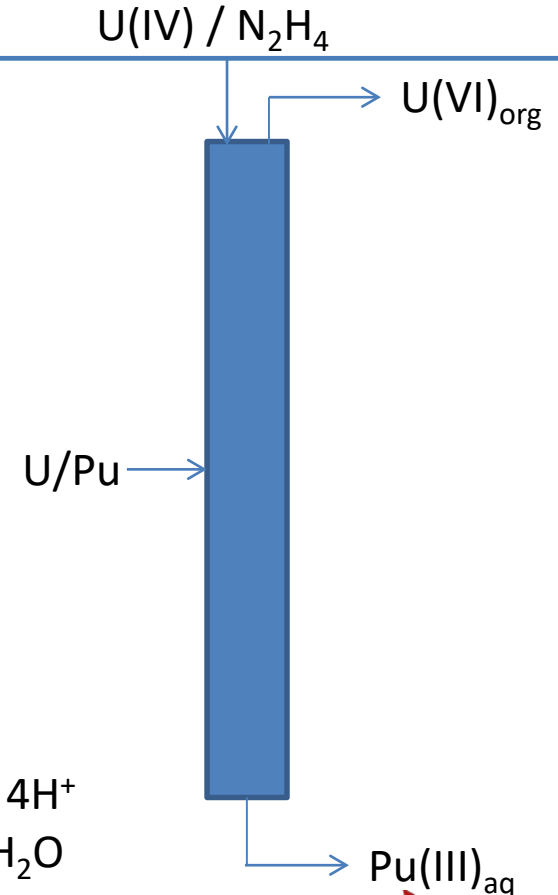
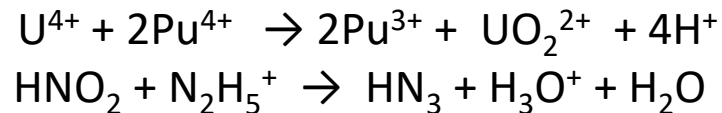
# Dealing with the unexpected

- Flowsheet testing (alpha active and hot tests) is essential to:
  - Demonstrate flowsheet performance
  - Validate process models
  - Investigate impact of malop conditions
  - Identify potential issues not highlighted by fundamental studies
- Despite extensive testing and modelling of the flowsheet operational issues may still arise during commissioning
- An early issue for the development of Thorp flowsheet:
  - Tc behaviour in 1BX column (identified by alpha active / pilot plant trials)



# Trouble with Technetium (Tc)

- Separation of U/Pu achieved using U(IV) stabilised with hydrazine.
- Alpha active testing and pilot plant trials identified excessive consumption of hydrazine occurring in the process
- Tc is co-extracted with U and Pu in HA/HS contactor.
- Excessive consumption attributed to Tc catalysed oxidation of hydrazine by nitric acid.





## Consequences for U/Pu separation

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- Excess hydrazine added to process to ensure stability of U(IV) and Pu(III)
- Operation of U/Pu separation column modified from aqueous continuous to solvent continuous (validated by additional trials using pulsed column test rig).



# A Hazard not identified cannot be protected against

## Piper Alpha

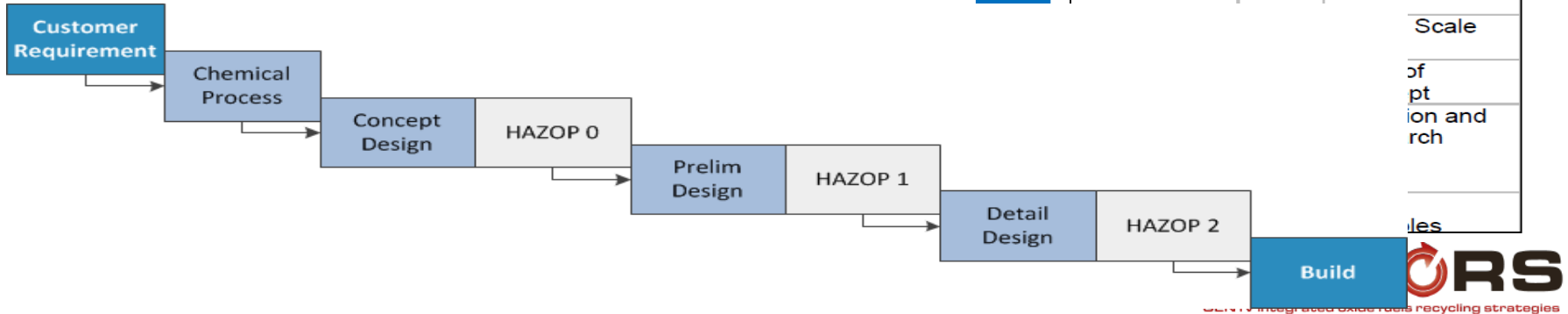
- Explosion and subsequent fire
- Fatalities – 167





# Process Safety

- It is important to consider safety at each stage of development.
  - Changes and improvements to the process.
  - New designs at different scales.
- HAZOP study developed for use in industry.





# HAZOP Approach

## CONCEPT DESIGN LEVEL

Feed materials, hazards,  
process / technology



HAZOP 0



Main hazards  
Hazard  
Management  
Strategy (HMS)

## SYSTEM DESIGN LEVEL

Re-use of process stage  
design / process if  
possible



HAZOP 1



Confirm design features  
deliver chosen HMS  
Identify potential key  
safety measures

## DESIGN CONFIRMATION LEVEL

Re-use of existing  
system level P&ID level  
design if possible



HAZOP 2



Confirm design meets HMS  
approach  
Finalise key safety  
measures



# HAZOP Study – Hazard and Operability Study

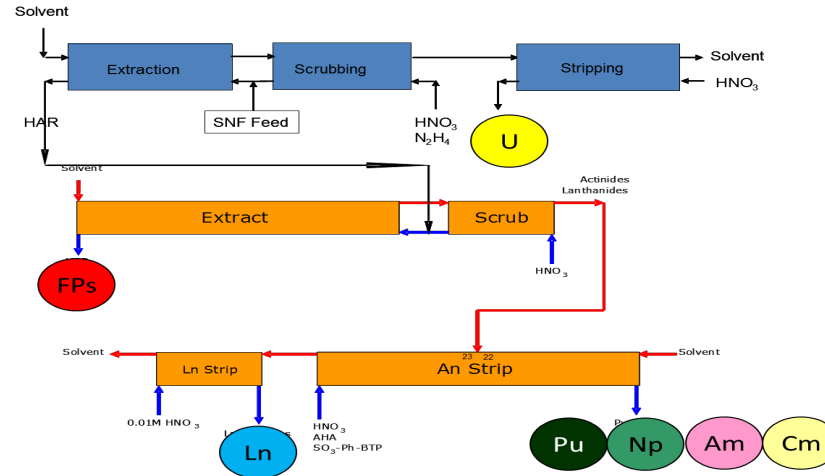
Node	Guide words	Possible Cause	Consequence	Indications/ Safeguards	Safety Assessment Required	Additional Notes
1. Dissolver	Flow None					
	Flow Less			None		
	Flow More			More of		
	Flow As Well As			Less of		
	Flow Reverse			Part of		
	Temperature None			As well as		
	Temperature Less			Other		
	Temperature Late			Reverse		
	Pressure None					
	Pressure Less					

- Different key words depending upon stage in design process.



# SACSESS & GENIORS

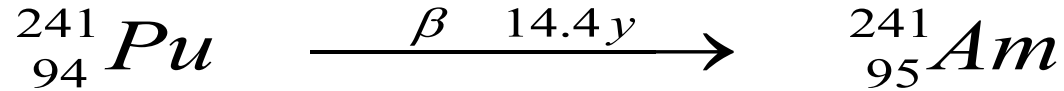
- HAZOP style safety reviews performed for Euro GANEX under SACSESS & GENIORS Programmes
- Key words specific to EU flowsheet projects developed under SACSESS
- Think Tank adopted HAZOP style process – output will be used in GENIORS safety review deliverable





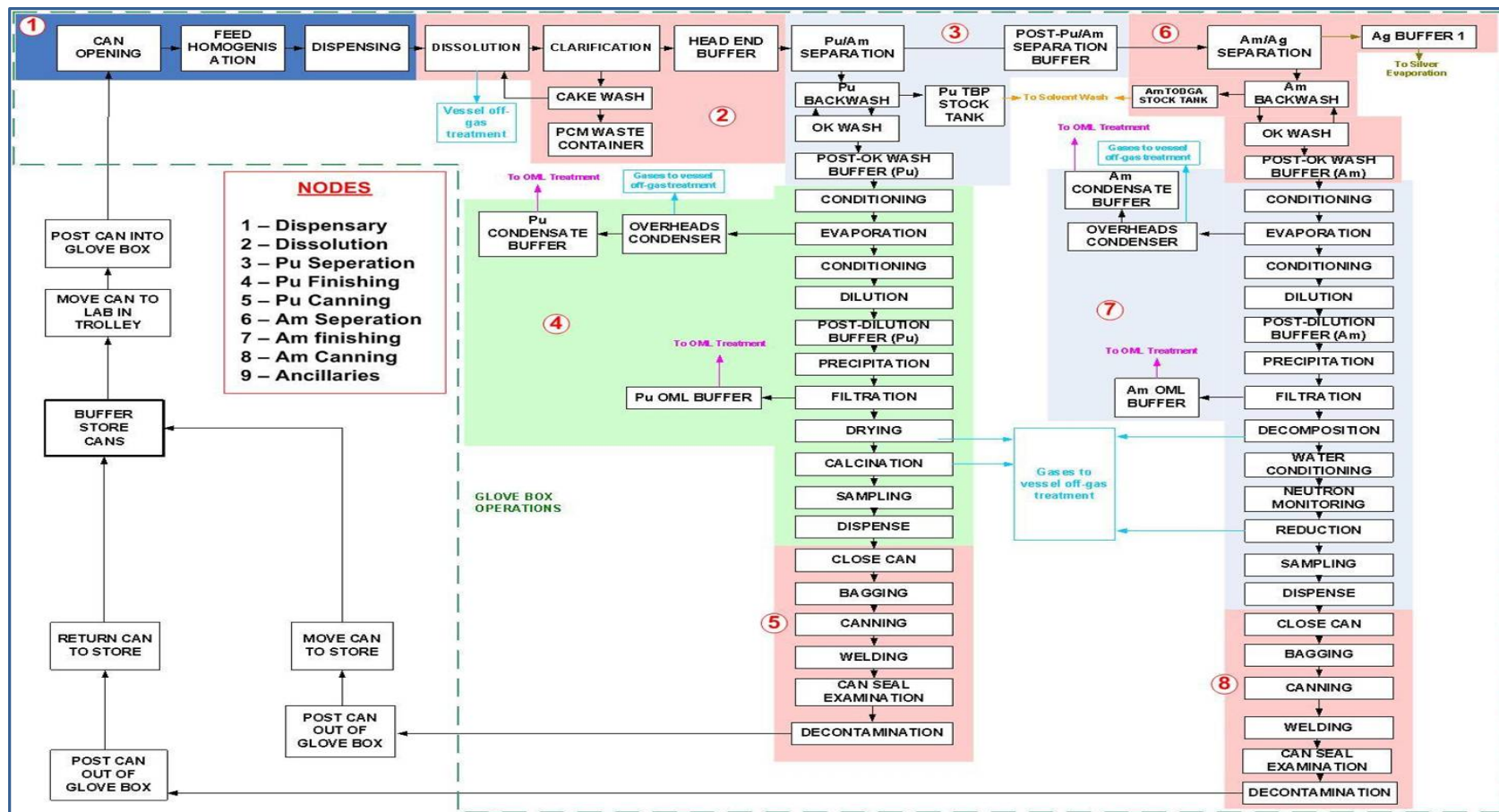
# $^{241}\text{Am}$ Space Battery Project

- Project Initiates from a requirement



- Chem. Sep Flowsheet produced which can achieve the required separation.
- This then requires expansion to include all the process 'blocks' required. i.e. the job doesn't start with Pu nitrate and end with Am nitrate
- Assign and scale equipment to each operation

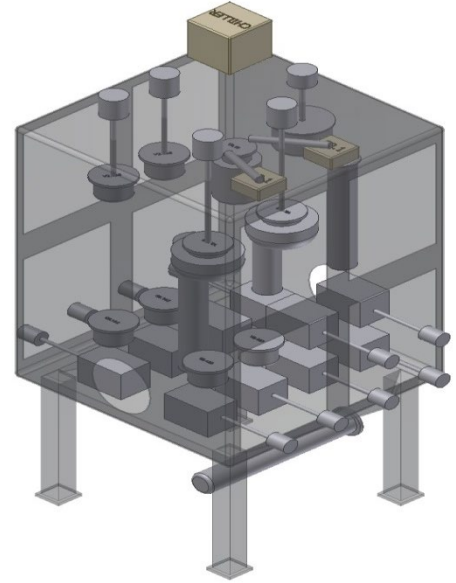
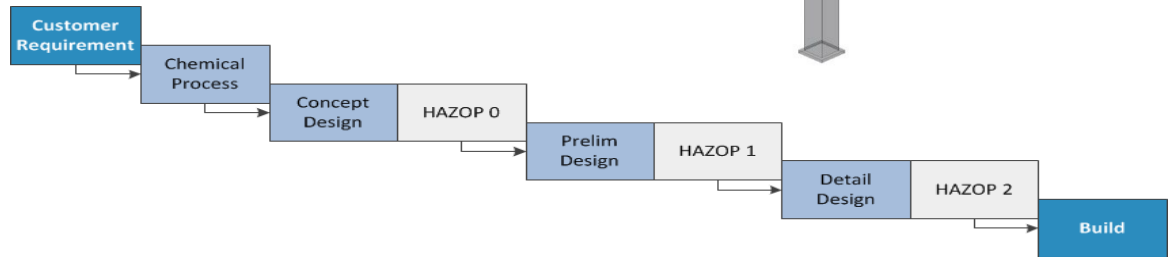
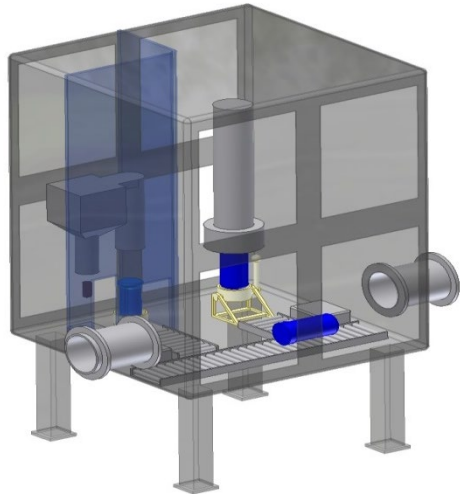






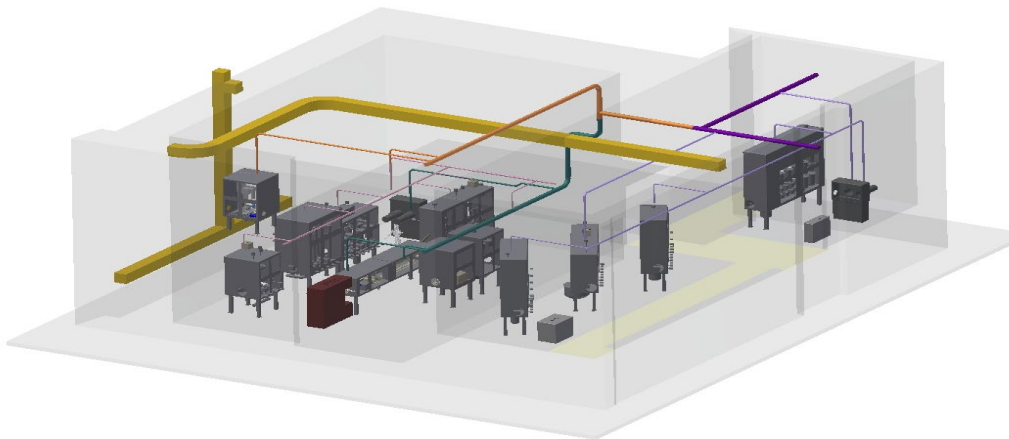
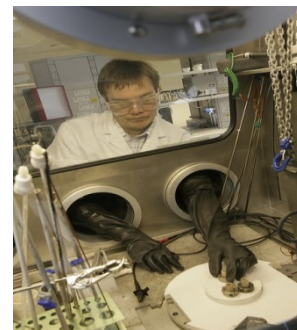
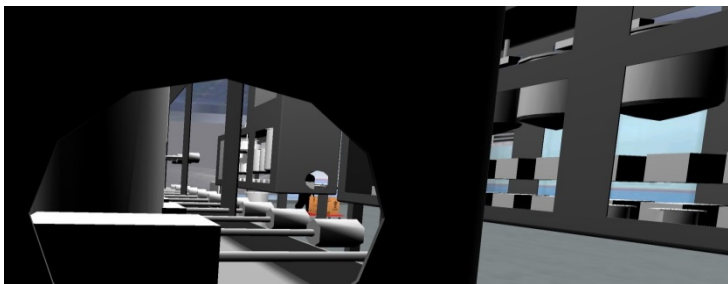
# Layout the Process

- Layout process flow
- Add mechanical movement equipment
- Build containment around this
- Understand faults / hazards & iterate





# Layout the Plant





# Summary – steps in moving from lab to plant scales

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- Stick with reference processes => flowsheet optimisation
- Greater use of modelling & simulation => process models
- Underpin process safety => maloperations
- Address interfaces between head end, SX & conversion stages
- Process monitoring & control needed
- Understand S&T gaps => basic research needed
- What are the plans for demonstration tests to reach TRL 6?
- Increase communications with designers & engineers => layout the plant
- Integration with fuels & transmutation => feeds & products