



Advanced Fuel Cycle
Programme

Aqueous Recycle

Robin Taylor

Group D – Breakout 4

Coated particle fuel	Accident Tolerant Fuel	Fast reactor fuel and Pyro-processing	Aqueous recycle
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction: The Context and International Screen <i>Nick Barron, NNL</i>2. Making fuel kernels <i>James Gath, NNL</i>3. Developing the coater design <i>John Yeatman, ATL</i>4. Graphite <i>Nassia Tzelepi, NNL</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction: The context and the opportunity <i>Dave Goddard, NNL</i>2. Coated cladding <i>Peter Kelly, MMU</i>3. High density fuels <i>James Paul, NNL</i>4. Westinghouse <i>David Eaves</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction: The context and the opportunity: FRF & Fuel Cycle <i>Mike Harrison, NNL</i>2. MOX preparation & integrated recycle test <i>Hannah Colledge, NNL</i>3. Pyro-processing overview <i>Mike Edmondson, NNL</i>4. Pyro-wastes overview <i>Donna McKendrick, NNL</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction: The context and the opportunity: <i>Robin Taylor, NNL</i>2. Testing flowsheets at NNL <i>Dan Whittaker, NNL</i>3. Integrated Waste Management <i>Josh Turner, NNL</i>4. On-line process monitoring <i>Catriona McFarlan, Strathclyde</i>5. PuMA-2 facility & opportunity <i>Rebecca Sanderson, NNL</i>



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Introduction

Robin Taylor, NNL

This work was funded under the £46m Advanced Fuel Cycle Programme as part of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's (BEIS) £505m Energy Innovation Programme

Background

Our work

To provide **credible technical options** for advanced reprocessing of spent fuels that are competitive with other fuel cycle options available to decision makers

- I. *Development of proliferation resistant aqueous reprocessing options ...that generate less wastes and are more compact and cost effective, yet more flexible, than current reprocessing*
- II. *Develop spent fuel management options for ...innovative fuels*
- III. *Minimise the supporting infrastructure needed for managing wastes arising from spent fuel recycle*
- IV. *Develop the tools that enable the advantages and disadvantages of ...spent fuel recycle to be evaluated and compared against other ...options*

Our team



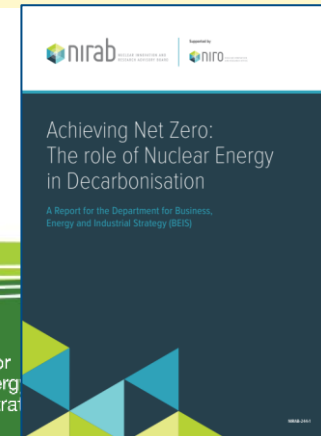
Extension Phase: Advanced Technology Light Water Reactor Fuels

- Development of the capability to sustainably recycle and supply future fuel materials with a better understanding of economics, environmental impacts, proliferation barriers and waste management options

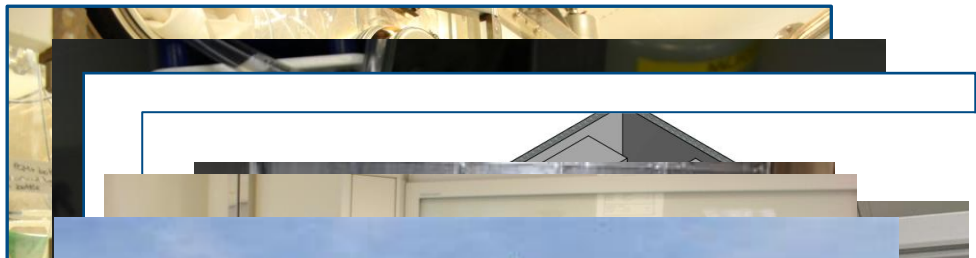
Context

- Significant policy uncertainty in the longer term
- Some ANT (e.g. MSR) rely on recycled products or need closed cycle
- Uncertainty with GDF – need to “hedge bets” with closed cycle options for the long term
- Any viable future deployment of closed cycles requires technology development now
- Expertise needed for UK to be a “top tier” nuclear nation
- Supports UK international influence, security & ability to respond
- Consistent with societal trends towards sustainability & the circular economy
- UK needs to retain minimum intelligent buyer capability in fuel cycle technologies
- Maintain world class R&D skills & facility base established through AFCP & deliver on commitments under US-UK Action Plan, EU programmes, IAEA & OECD-NEA

“a global expansion of nuclear energy could place an increasing strain on uranium supply and spent fuel storage / disposal facilities. This could result in a much greater emphasis on energy security and sustainability and the consequent closure of at least part of the fuel cycle”



Highlights & Impact



Review

A Review of Environmental and Economic Implications of Closing the Nuclear Fuel Cycle—Part One: Wastes and Environmental Impacts

Robin Taylor ^{1,*}, William Bodel ^{2,*}, Laurence Stamford ³ and Gregg Butler ²

- ¹ National Nuclear Laboratory, Central Laboratory, Sellafield, Seascale CA20 1PG, UK
 - ² Dalton Nuclear Institute, The University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, UK; gregg.butler@btinternet.com
 - ³ Department of Chemical Engineering and Analytical Science, The University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, UK; laurence.stamford@manchester.ac.uk
- * Correspondence: robin.j.taylor@uknrl.com (R.T.); william.bodel@manchester.ac.uk (W.B.)

Series of flowsheet rig trials in unique facility raising TRL of advanced aqueous separations to TRL 4

Innovation & leading edge R&D. E.g. photo-reactor

New tools developed to analyse sustainability issues such as Sim Plant & LCA

New capabilities: PuMA-2 Lab design

Pilot scale rigs such as ELENDIS at Preston Lab for organics waste treatment

New engineering-scale centrifugal contactor rigs

Training apprentices in alpha skills & developing next generation SMEs

Strong focus on knowledge management

Growing body of impactful publications



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Testing Flowsheets at NNL

Dan Whittaker, NNL

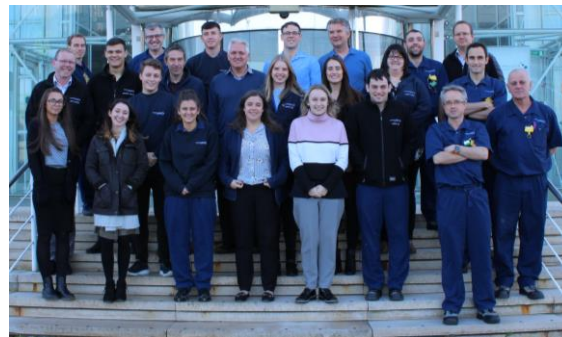
This work was funded under the £46m Advanced Fuel Cycle Programme as part of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's (BEIS) £505m Energy Innovation Programme

Background

Our work

- Need “21st C” separations process for reprocessing:
 - **Advanced recycling NOT based on 1980’s PUREX process**
- NNL has heritage of separations development:
 - **E.g. Low Acid flowsheet for Magnox saved ca £100M**
- Modelling and “test tube” experiments are important but:
- **Must test flowsheets**

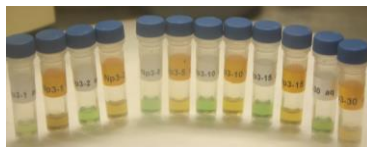
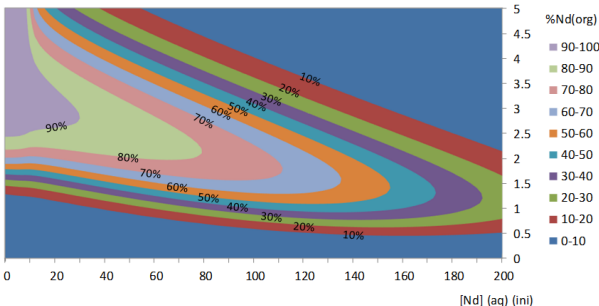
Our team



- ~50 staff
- 14 apprentices
- ECWs
- SMEs

$\text{Nd}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 3\text{HNO}_3 \cdot 3\text{TODGA}$ as %Nd(org)
0.2 M Total TODGA, 5% Octanol

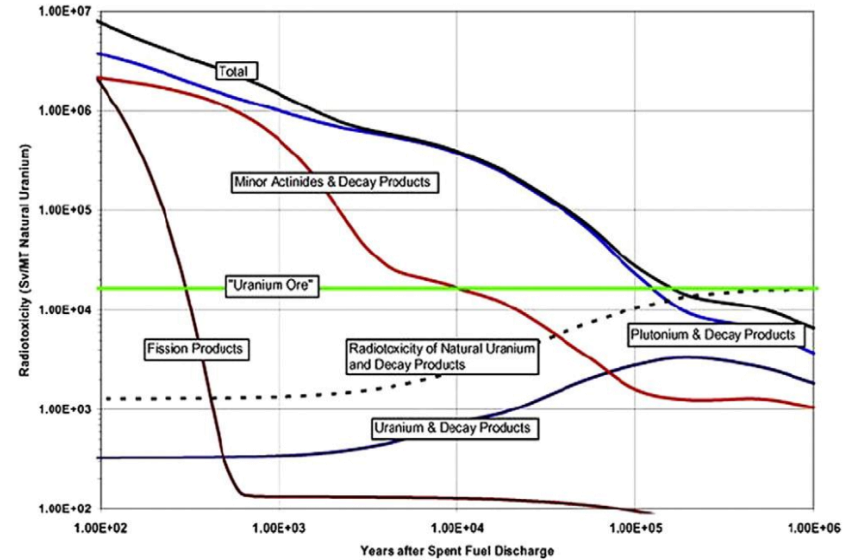
[HNO₃] (aq)
(ini) (M)





Testing flowsheets is
our ‘Flagship’ work!

Context



- Aim: “Development of proliferation resistant aqueous reprocessing options for spent nuclear fuels that generate less wastes and are more compact and cost effective, yet more flexible, than current reprocessing plants”
- Separation & recycle of actinides enables:
 - **Waste volume & lifetime decrease**
 - **Waste repository size decrease**
 - **Robust bespoke engineered wasteforms**
 - **Re-use of materials as fuel (extends U resources)**
 - **Reduce global inventory of Pu & MA**
 - **Reduced environmental impact**
 - **Enhanced sustainability of nuclear**
- Aim: flexible range of options for various closed fuel cycle scenarios



 **energies** 

Review
A Review of Environmental and Economic Implications of Closing the Nuclear Fuel Cycle—Part One: Wastes and Environmental Impacts

Robin Taylor ¹, William Bodel ², Laurence Stamford ³ and Gregg Butler ²

 **energies** 

Review
A Review of Environmental and Economic Implications of Closing the Nuclear Fuel Cycle—Part Two: Economic Impacts

Robin Taylor ¹, William Bodel ² and Gregg Butler ²

*From M. Salvatores and G. Palmiotti, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys., 2011, 66, 144.

Highlights & Impact (1)

- Completed 5 AFCP 'rig trials' in 18 months:

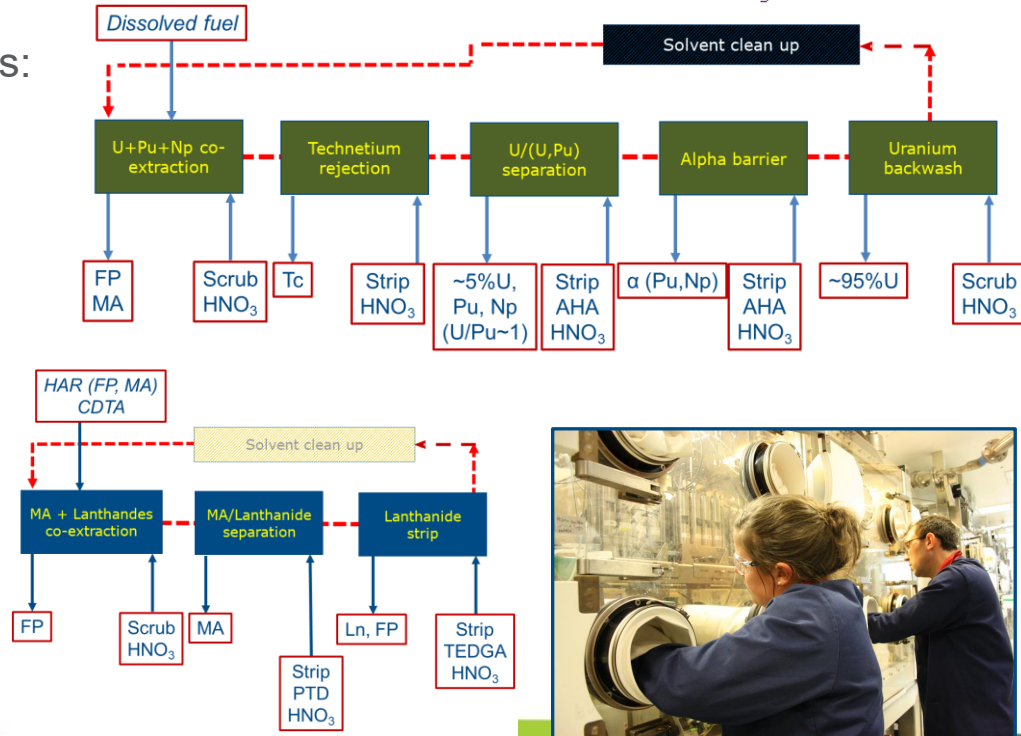
- Advanced PUREX (2)
- GANEX (2)
- i-SANEX

- Training opportunities:

- Chemistry degree(s)
- New glove box & rig SQEPs (Alpha skills)
- Development of next generation SMEs

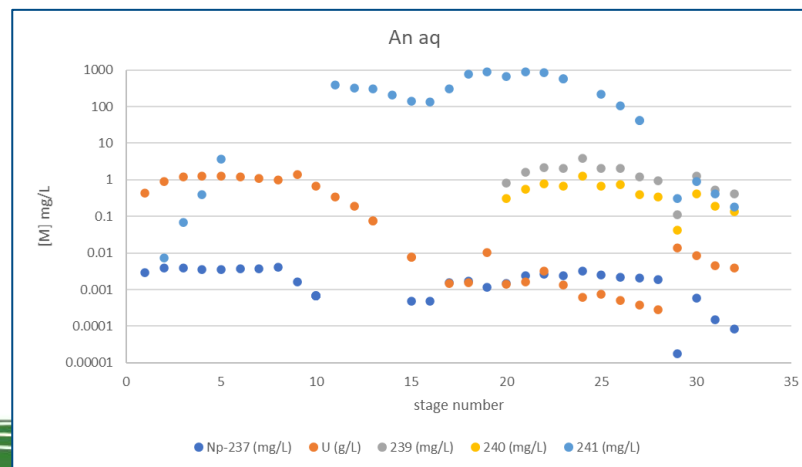
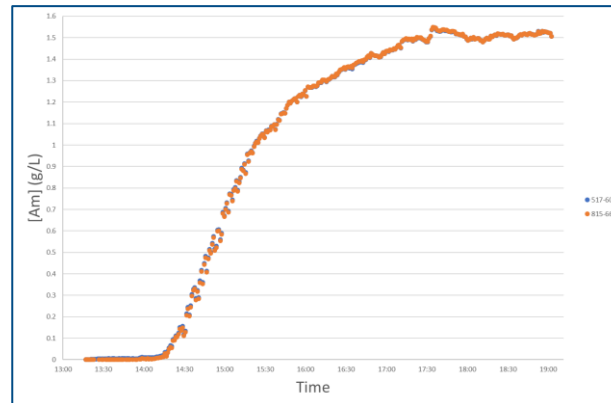
- New capabilities:

- Organic analysis
- ^{99m}Tc generator



Highlights & Impact (2)

- *i*-SANEX rig trial
 - First test of flowsheet with process levels of Am
 - First flowsheet test of new molecules that are decomposable (PTD and TEDGA)
 - Collaborating internationally with EU GENIORS project & US national labs
- Flowsheet successfully demonstrated!
 - On-line analysis of Am
 - Good decontamination factors & recoveries
 - Further optimization needed (lanthanide control)
 - Models being further developed to optimise design before any new test
 - Fundamental chemistry investigated via university partners





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Integrated Waste Management

Joshua Turner, NNL

This work was funded under the £46m Advanced Fuel Cycle Programme as part of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's (BEIS) £505m Energy Innovation Programme

Background

Our work

- Co-developing waste solutions that enable advanced fuel cycles. Three main projects:
 - **Processing of Aqueous Wastes**
 - **Solvent and Effluent Management**
 - **Off-gas Capture**
- What does success look like:
 - **Increased sustainability**
 - **Reduced plant footprints**
 - **Target “near-zero” emissions**

Our team

SME

Academia



International Collaboration

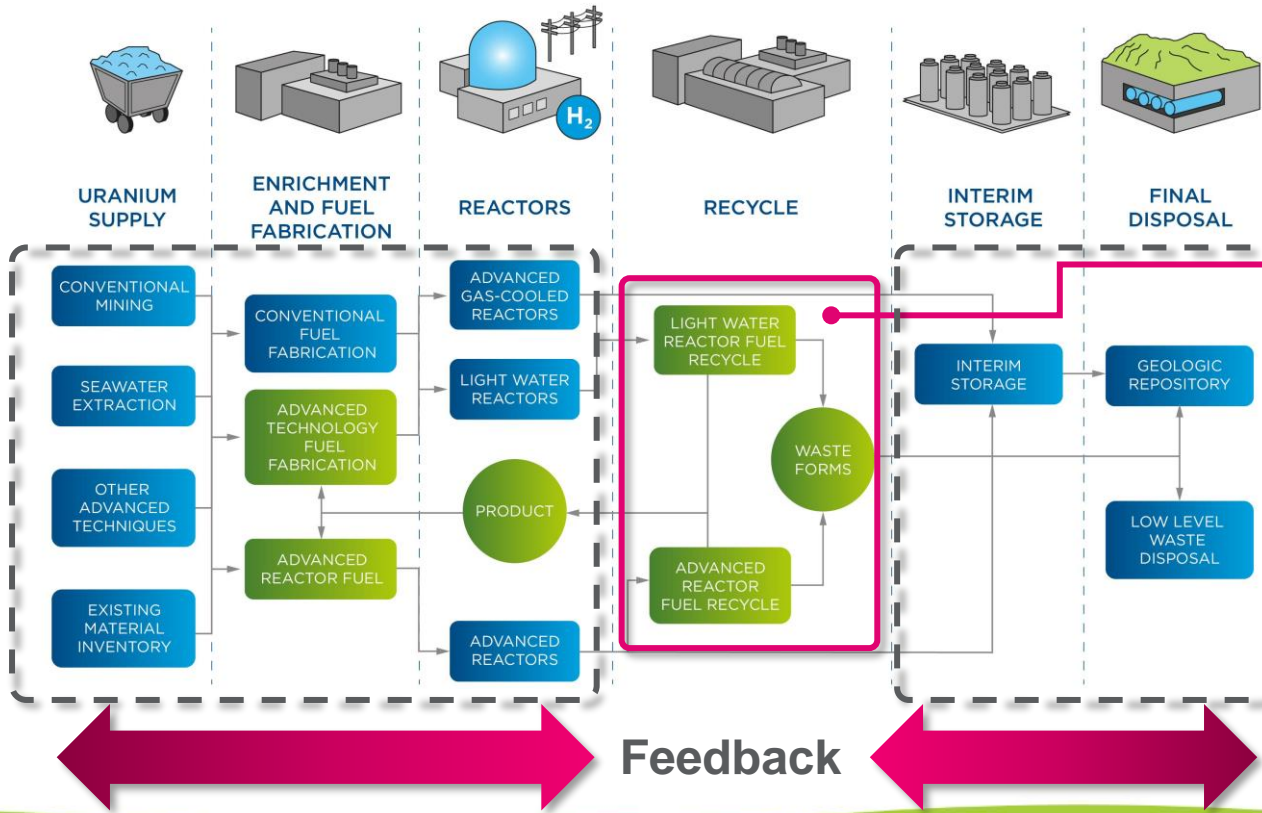


Context

Stages of the fuel cycle



- AFCP
- Other fuel cycle processes

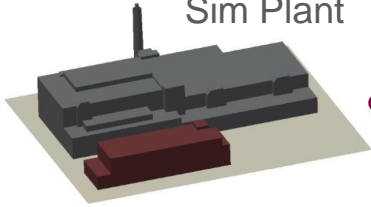


- Off-gas Capture
- Processing Aqueous Wastes
- Solvent & Effluent treatment

The AFCP sustainability toolkit

Context

EXAMPLE
Sim Plant



EXAMPLE
Zircaloy Recycle



EXAMPLE
Panel on UK-US
collaboration at WM2022
[PHOTO TO BE ADDED]

EXAMPLE
Solid sorbents



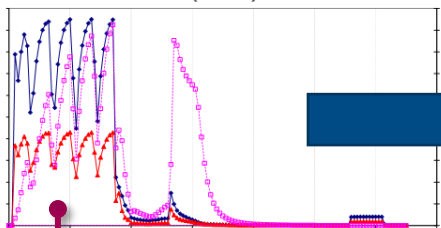
See: Nuclear Futures Nov/Dec 2021



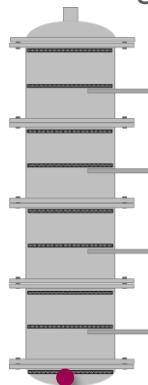
Highlights & Impact

Iodine

Plant data (UK)



Sorbent testing(US)



AFCP
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Ag recycle



UK-US Action
Plan Off-gas
Collaboration

High Level
Wasteforms:
Comparing Synroc
and glass

Installing
ELENDES
solvent
destruction rig at
NNL Preston



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On-line process monitoring

Catriona McFarlan, University of Strathclyde

This work was funded under the £46m Advanced Fuel Cycle Programme as part of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's (BEIS) £505m Energy Innovation Programme

Background

Our work

- Aim: Provide on-line monitoring of advanced aqueous recycle processes using optical spectroscopy and chemometric techniques
- Ability to monitor and control process important
 - Fast – real-time measurements
 - Improved quality – deviations quickly detected
 - Optimisation and control – improved processes
 - Safeguards – accountancy of radioactive materials
 - Safety – remote analysis possible

Our team

University of Strathclyde:

- Catriona McFarlan
- Alison Nordon

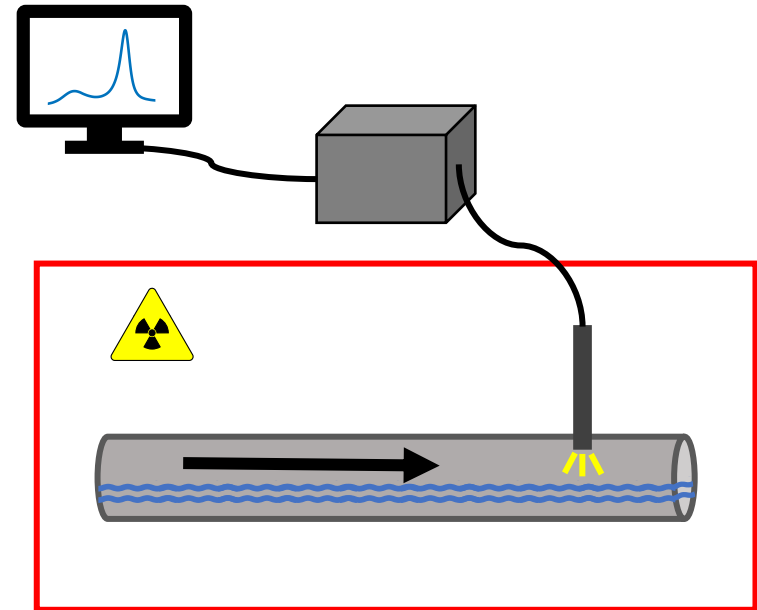
NNL:

- Mark Sarsfield
- Robin Taylor
- Gemma Mathers
- Matt Bye



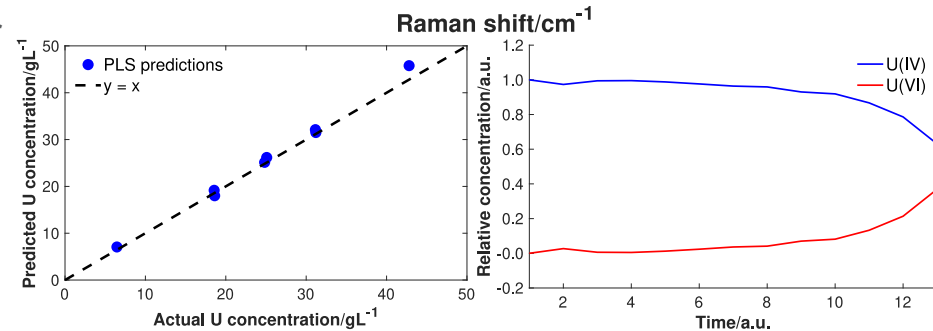
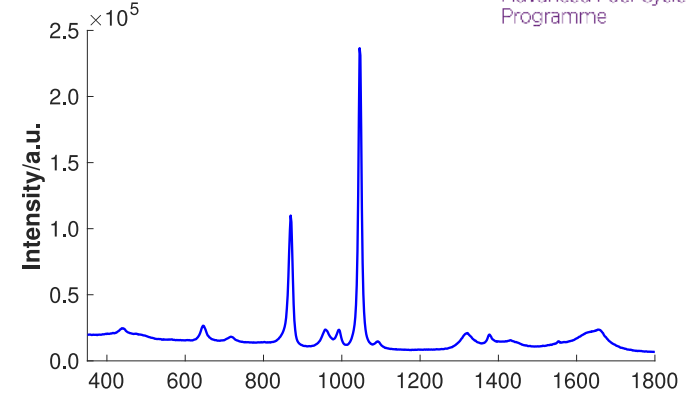
Context

- Development and operation of advanced aqueous recycle processes requires on-line monitoring of key components
 - Developing methods for quantification of nitric acid, uranium and plutonium
- Methods can be applied on-line to rigs at NNL and across the UK
 - Facilitates future recycling of spent fuel
 - Increase sustainability of nuclear fuel cycle
- Reduces need for off-line analysis
 - Saves costs, time and resources
 - Minimises radioactive wastes generated



Highlights & Impact

- Measured concentration of U(VI) and nitric acid in presence of acetohydroxamic acid (AHA) by Raman spectroscopy
- Analysed UV-vis spectra to understand complexation of Pu(IV) to AHA
 - Impact – Control of U:Pu during plutonium stripping stage to add proliferation barriers
- Resolved UV-vis spectra of U(VI) and U(IV) in absence of calibration data
 - Impact – Monitor conditioning of U(VI) to U(IV) prior to finishing stage to improve recovery
- Identified opportunities for on-line monitoring of GANEX process
 - Impact – Facilitate proliferation-resistant extraction in Generation IV nuclear energy systems
- Opportunities to apply methods to coated particle fuel fabrication & other processes





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New “PuMA-2 Lab” – facilities and opportunities

Rebecca Sanderson, NNL

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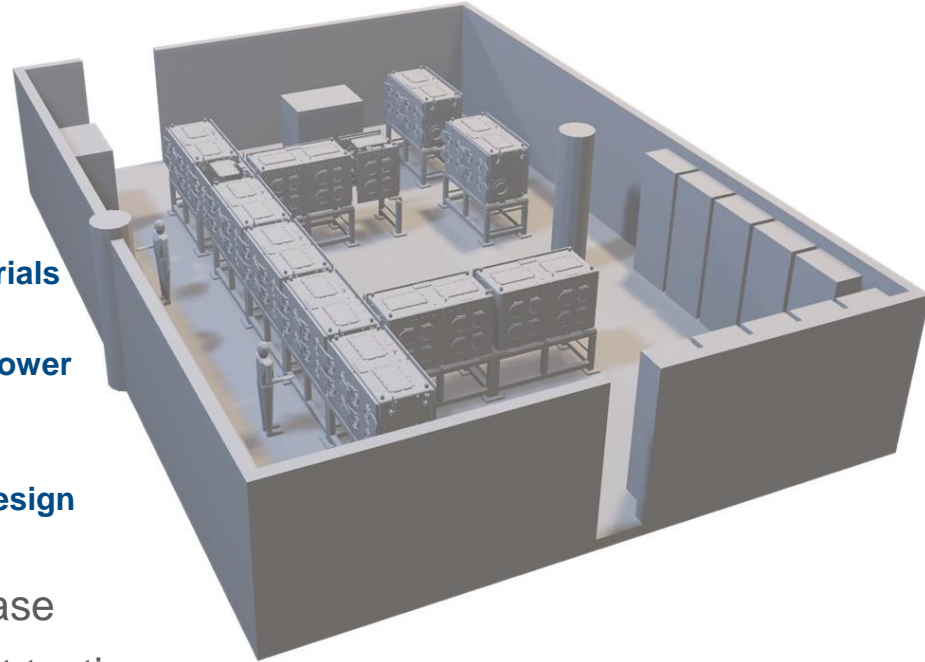
Alpha Active Facilities

- NNL's PuMA Lab – Current facilities are research facilities for
 - **Small scale (medium active) plutonium & minor actinides facilities**
 - **Head-end Dissolution capabilities**
 - **Solvent Extraction (SX) & separations**
 - **Centrifugal contactor rigs in glovebox & fumehood**
 - **Finishing capabilities**
- Separate gloveboxes
- Supports – AFCP, ESA, SL, NDA, European projects
- PuMA 2 – flexible platform for future needs
 - **Concept & Preliminary designs in AFCP**
 - **Multi-disciplinary NNL Project**



PuMA-2 Lab Design Detail

- Suite of integrated gloveboxes (process line)
- Test flowsheets end-to-end efficiently
- Extend the current capability of PuMA Lab
 - **Bespoke design processing facility for actinide materials**
 - **Safe, secure environment, optimised for purpose**
 - **Process isotopes at quantity e.g. Am-241 for space power**
 - **Temperature-controlled separations capability**
 - **Higher inventory flowsheets**
 - **On-line process monitoring & control integrated in design**
 - **Integration of waste management with operations**
- Engineering led development in the design phase
- Technical (user) support to design & equipment testing
- Unique capability in UK & world class facility



Highlights & Impact

- PuMA 2 will be a UK capability for multiple users:
 - **Future testing for reprocessing and recycling of fuels (up to TRL 5)**
 - **Pilot-scale studies**
 - **Small-scale production of isotopes (e.g. Am-241)**
 - **Capability for processing alpha wastes and residues from Sellafield or elsewhere**
 - **Manage residues from MOX fuel lines enabling return of Pu to Sellafield stores**
- Provide a unique R&D platform for range of customers (e.g. ESA, AFCP, European Union)
- Provide training opportunities for the next generation of Subject Matter Experts & glove box operators
- Opportunities to manage various plutonium residues in the UK
- Early technical input will ensure the design is user driven for the most efficient facility
- Workshops completed on the 4 main areas – HE, SX, Finishing, Analysis
 - **Research tasks to support the design**