**Memo: Model for fuel fabrication in EG29**

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**Introduction**

This memo presents the modeling results of cases 1.1 to 1.3 of the EG29 scenario, induced by the use of a plutonium equivalent model for the fuel fabrication. Case 1 of the EG29 calculation involves the modeling of a single MOX-PWR at steady-state (see figure 1). Case 1 is subdivided into three sub-cases corresponding to calculations of increasing fidelity:

* 1: without isotopic composition,
* 2: with isotopic composition and no decay,
* 3: with isotopic composition and decay.



Figure 1 Schematic of Pu mass flow for Case 1

**Calculation:**

Two variations on fuel-building were calculated for each sub-case (1.1 to 1.3). The first calculation used a standard mixing fab (in Cyclus, the cycamore::mixer). This mixed the E3” and the J1” streams using a constant mixing ratio to build the MOX fuel for the PWR, labeled “M”. The second calculation used plutonium equivalent theory to determine the mixing fraction of each stream to build the MOX fuel, labeled “W”.

**Results:**

The difference on J1’’ and E3’’ between all 6 calculations can be observed on Figure 2. First on should only consider in this study the time between 15 and 75y, as the calculation need almost 12y to rich an equilibrium and the first reactor is replaced at 80y (explaining the different fluctuations observed).

For both stream (J1’’ and E3’’), the 2 cases without decay are similar in the 2 calculation methods (W and M). When decay is taking into account, one can observe a small reduction of the plutonium content in J1’’ stream directly due to 241Pu decay.

Nevertheless, when using the plutonium equivalent theory for the fuel fabrication and considering decay (“case 3\_W”), one can observe a slight continuous decrease of the amount of plutonium in J1’’ stream and a small continuous increase in E3’’. This is because, the fuel fabrication process use slightly less material from the J1’’ stream than expected, causing an accumulation of plutonium. This accumulation gives more time to the 241Pu to decay causing an increasing degradation of plutonium quality (through the increasing fraction of 241Am) which reduce even more the amount of J1’’ require. The degradation of the J1’’ plutonium is balanced by the increase of the amount of E3’’ stream used in the fuel fabrication process, the E3’’ plutonium been composed of mainly 239Pu.

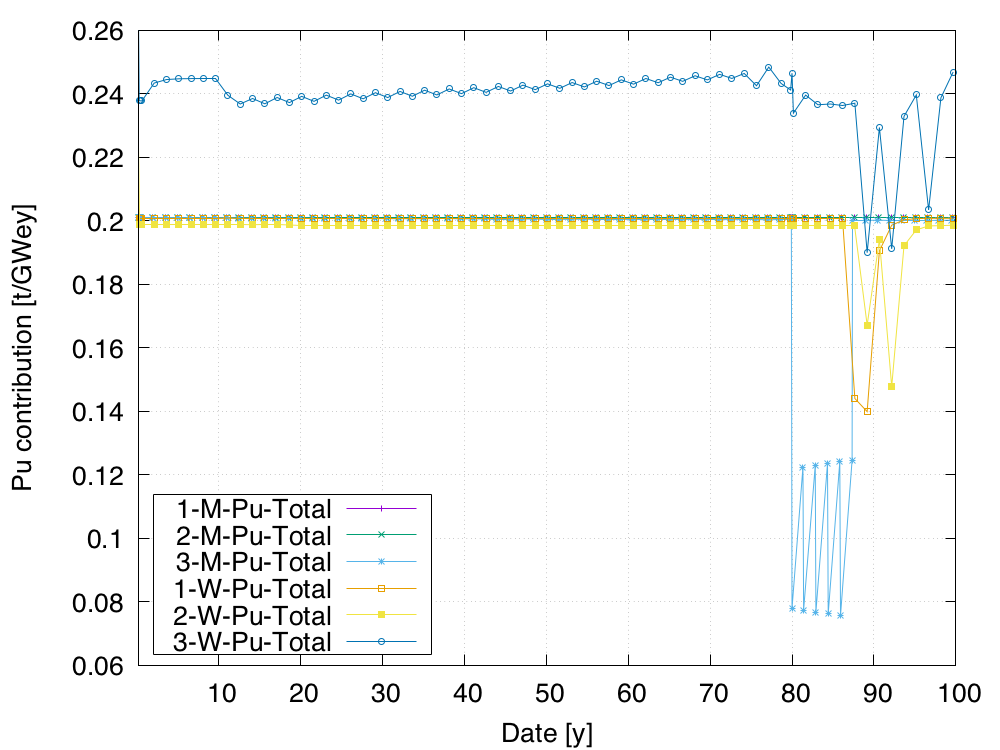
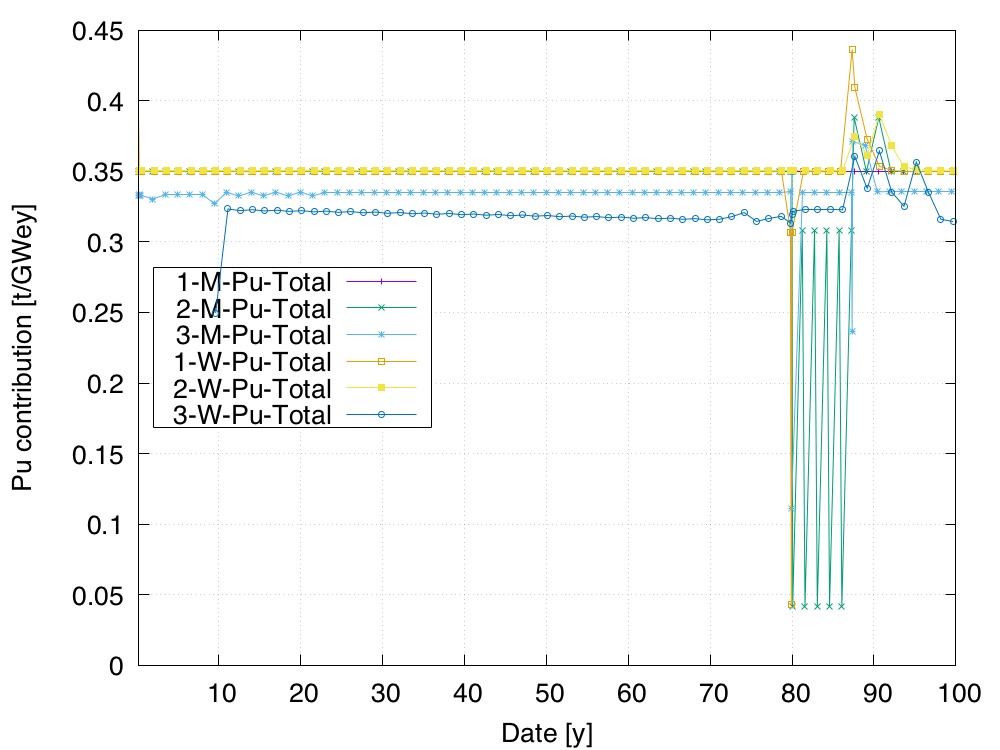


Figure 2 Evolution of Pu contribution on J1” stream on the left, and E3’’ on the right

Case 1.3, which includes isotopic compositions and decay, behaves drastically different than the other two sub-cases. For the fixed mixing ratio calculation (M), the fluctuations are caused by the decay of Pu241 in the J1” stream. The E3’’ stream, which contains very few short-lived plutonium isotopes, is not impacted by the decay.

For the calculation using the plutonium equivalent model (W), the decay of Pu241 has a cyclic impact on the fabrication of the MOX fuel. As the Pu241 is transmuted to Am241, the plutonium from the J1” stream has a reduced “reactivity potential”, forcing the increase of the E3” stream amount in the mix from 0.210 tPu/y to almost 0.3 tPu/y.

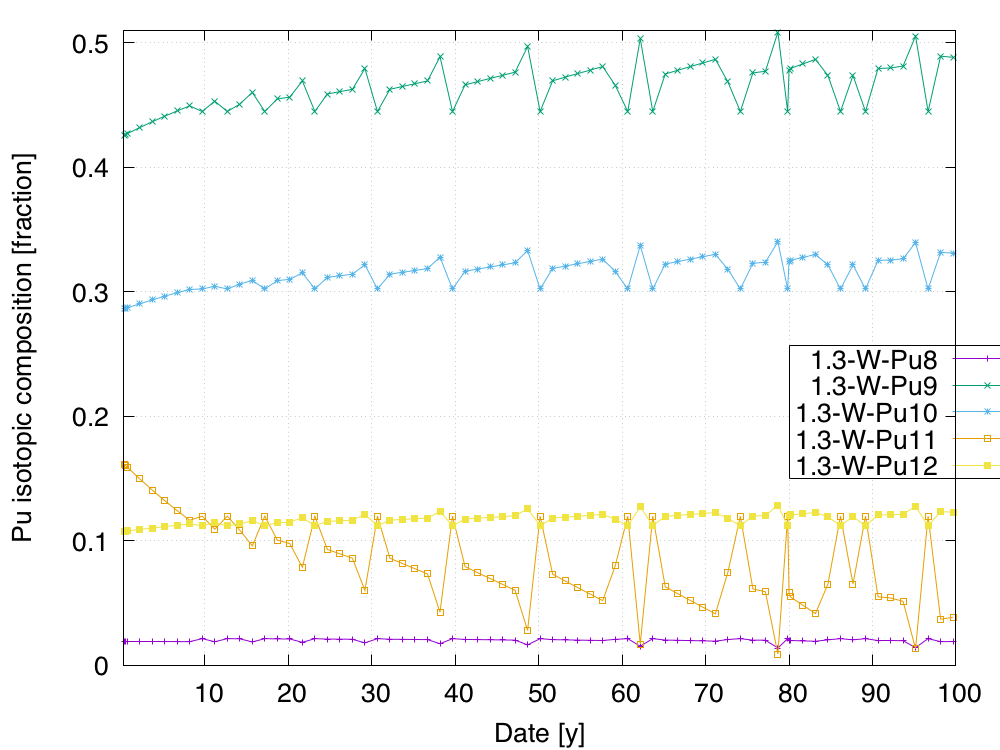
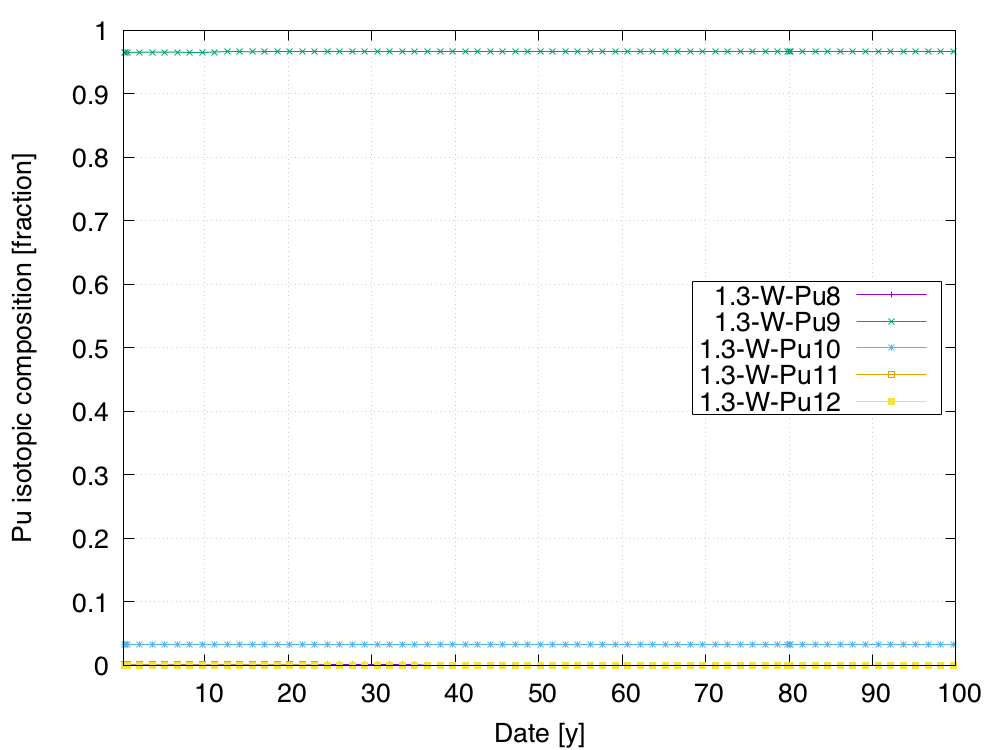


Figure 3 Evolution of the plutonium composition in Case 1.3