

# LEU+ to HALEU transitions in advanced reactor fuel cycles

## ANS Great Lakes Local Section

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# ILLINOIS

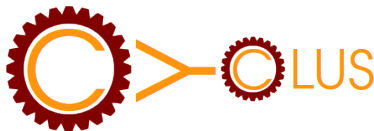


# Outline

- 1 Fuel Cycle Modeling
- 2 Deployment Schemes
- 3 LEU+ to HALEU
- 4 Conclusion

## We use Cyclus to model fuel cycles

Cyclus is an open-source agent-based fuel cycle code allowing for detailed facility and transaction modeling [2].



Source: [https://github.com/cyclus/cyclus.github.com/blob/source/source/logos/logo2\\_transp.png](https://github.com/cyclus/cyclus.github.com/blob/source/source/logos/logo2_transp.png)

## Cyclus is being used to tackle big questions in fuel cycle modeling

### Making facility models more accurate

OpenMCcyclus [1] couples Cyclus with OpenMC to model realtime depletion.

### Making transaction models more detailed

There is active work to incorporate realistic purchasing agreements and market models into Cyclus.

### Identifying realtime diversion or diversion paths

CNTAUR [3] and Pyre [4] format outputs in IAEA code 10 format and model real time diversion, respectively.

### Finding advanced reactor impacts on the fuel cycle

We will talk about that today!



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## Greedy reactor deployment algorithm

- 1: Initialize demand
- 2: **while** demand exists **do**
- 3:     Select the largest reactor that does not exceed demand
- 4:     Deploy reactors until the next reactor exceeds demand
- 5:     Update demand
- 6: **end while**

## Random reactor deployment algorithm

- 1: Initialize demand
- 2: **while** demand exists **do**
- 3:     Randomly deploy a reactor that does not exceed demand
- 4:     Update demand
- 5: **end while**

## Random + greedy reactor deployment algorithm

```
1: Initialize demand
2: while demand exists do
3:   Randomly deploy a reactor
4:   if demand is exceeded then
5:     Remove last reactor
6:     if demand still exists then
7:       Select the largest reactor that does not exceed demand
8:       Deploy until the next reactor exceeds demand
9:       Update demand
10:    end if
11:  end if
12: end while
```





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# What if we can't get HALEU to fuel these advanced reactors?

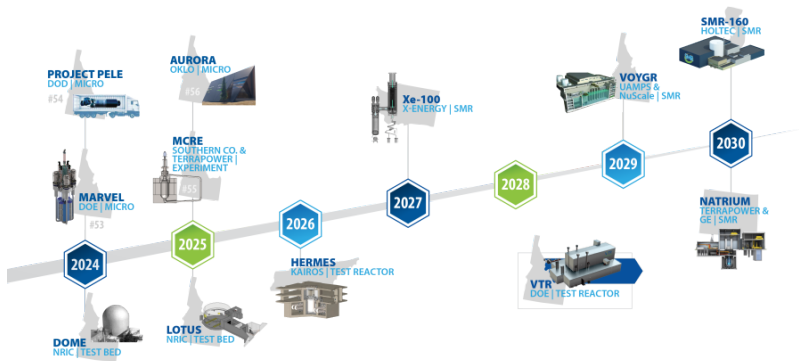


Figure: Source:

[inl.gov/nuclear-reactor-sustainment-and-expanded-deployment/](https://www.inl.gov/nuclear-reactor-sustainment-and-expanded-deployment/)

Could we use LEU+ in the meantime?

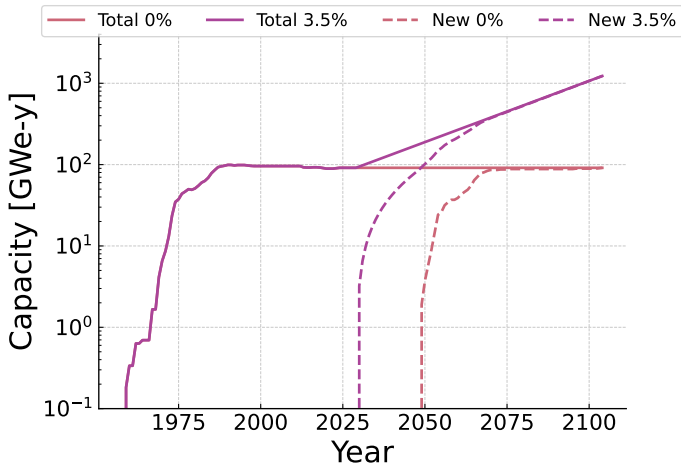
# We define the enrichment levels as...

These are a mash-up of economic and regulatory definitions.

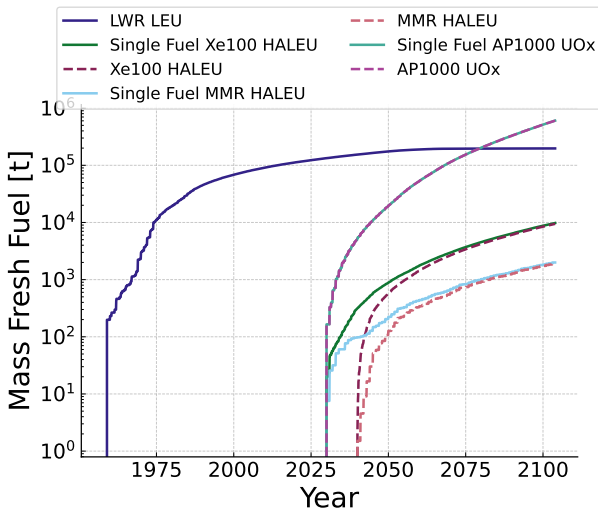
**Table:** Enrichment levels and their ranges.

Enrichment Level	Range [% <sup>235</sup> U]
Natural	< 0.711
LEU	0.711-5
LEU+	5-10
HALEU	10-20
HEU	≥ 20

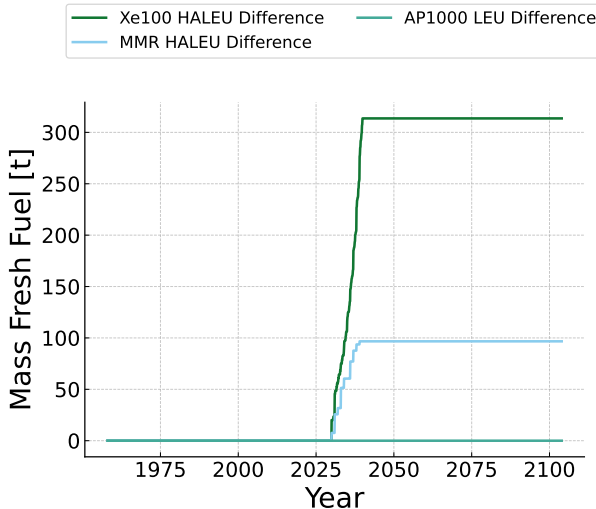
# Our demand for energy is going up



# Staggering enrichment could give the supply chain time to develop



The difference is on the order of hundreds of tons





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## Fuel cycles modeling is useful for energy planning and safeguards

We have covered a tiny fraction of what fuel cycle modeling can do, but there is so much more to do. In our simple case, we transition from LEU+ to HALEU after 10 years of operation.

- For the Xe100 reactors, we need almost 315 less tons of HALEU.
- For the MMR reactors, we need almost 97 less tons of HALEU.

Next we need to characterize what the cost of this transition would be.





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## References I

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Know how to code?



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