

LEU+ to HALEU transitions in advanced reactor fuel cycles

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Advanced Reactors and Fuel Cycles

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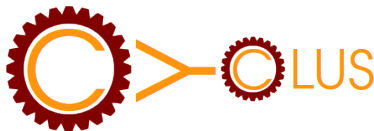


Outline

- 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

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?

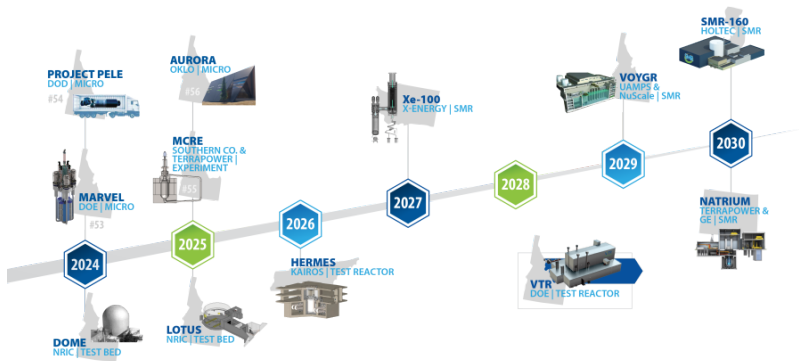


Figure: Source:

[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?

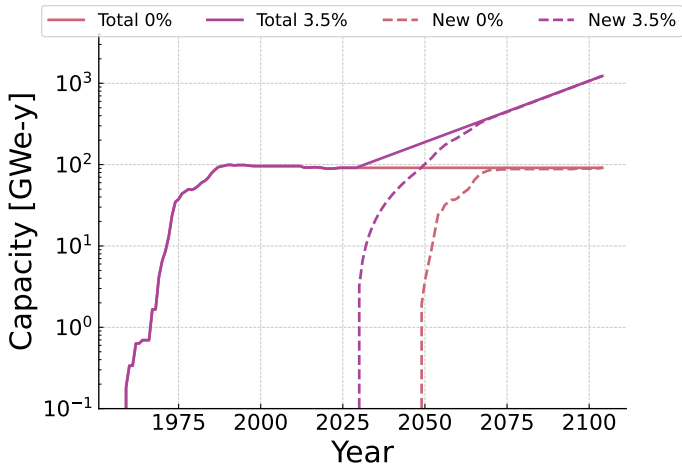
We define the enrichment levels as...

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

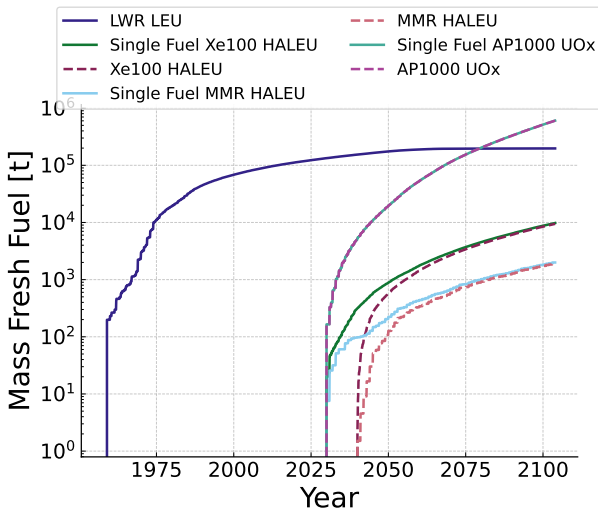
Table: Enrichment levels and their ranges.

Enrichment Level	Range [% ^{235}U]
Natural	< 0.711
LEU	0.711-5
LEU+	5-10
HALEU	10-20
HEU	\geq 20

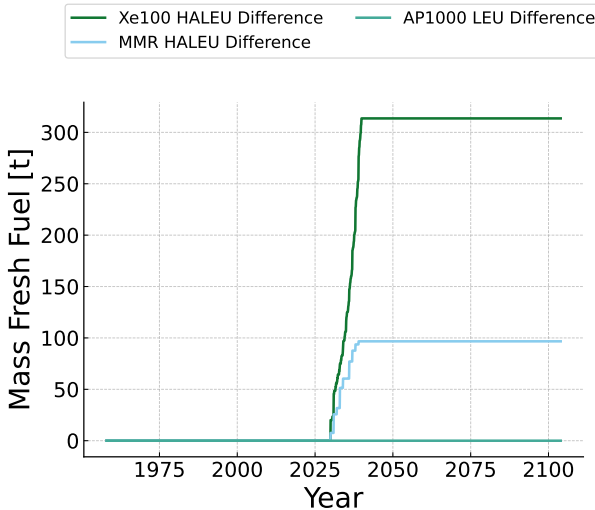
Our demand for energy is going up



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.



Acknowledgement

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References I

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Know how to code?



Consider volunteering as a TA or mentor in the Computational Resource Access NEtwork (CRANE) so we can support more students!



Go to our website: <https://www.cranephysics.org>