



The future role of nuclear fuel cycle technology in the UK

Cambridge Lecture - 21 February 2013

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National Nuclear Laboratory

- NNL Overview
- UK Industry Context
- UK Nuclear R&D Review
- Future Nuclear Fission R&D
- Summary and Conclusions





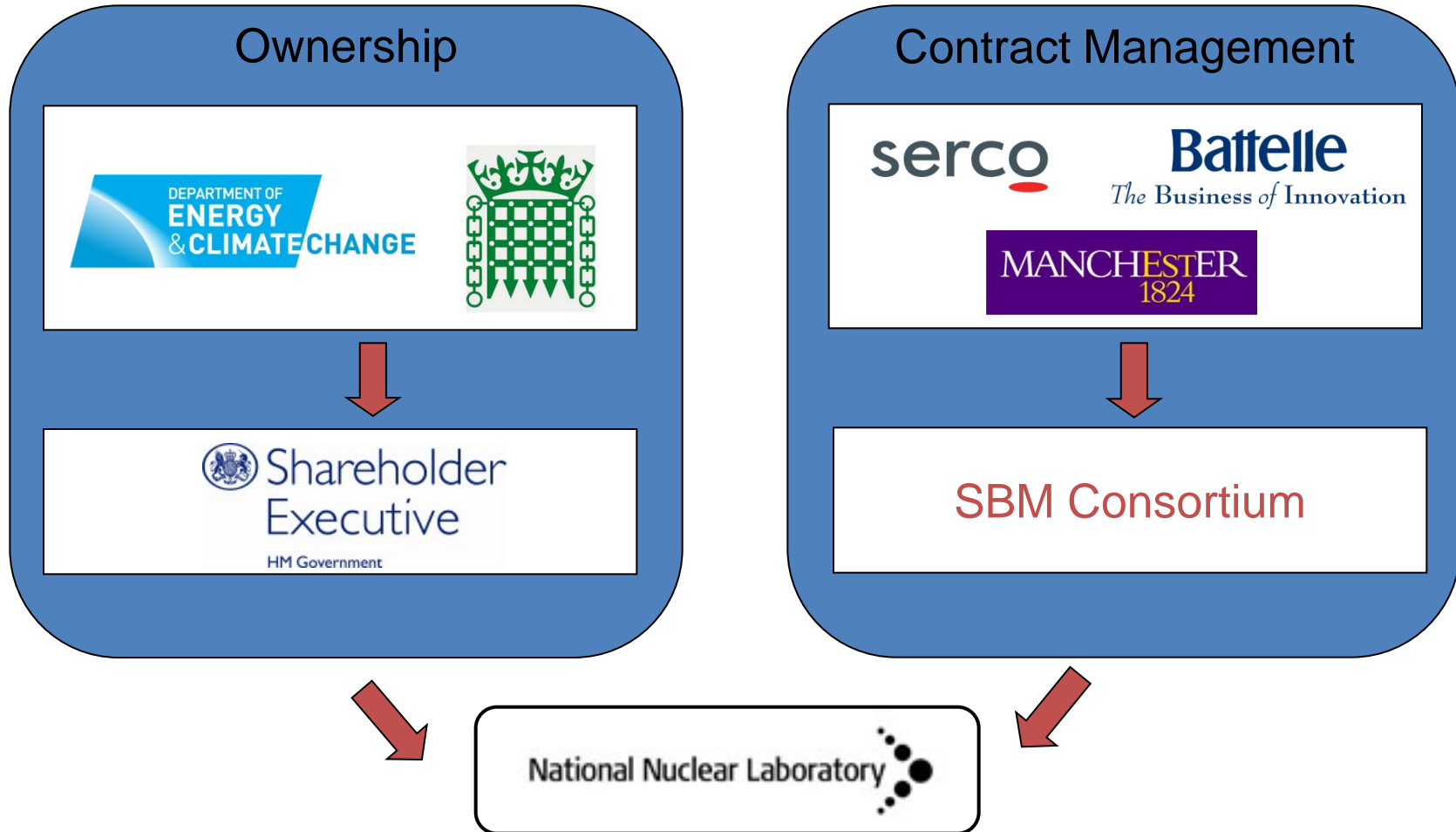
National Nuclear Laboratory Overview

NNL Overview

- Created July 2008
- Turnover £85m, 800 staff with >60% STEM trained
- Operate unique national facilities
- SBM Managing Contractor Appointed April 2009
- DECC Objectives:
 - International nuclear R&D centre of excellence
 - Safeguard nuclear expertise, facilities and skills
 - Deliver value for customers
 - Trusted advisor
 - Collaborations/Partnerships/Links
 - Socio-economic focus



Ownership and Management



Current National Nuclear Laboratory Remit

*To deliver the best nuclear science and technology solutions
in the world*

NNL's Key Customers:

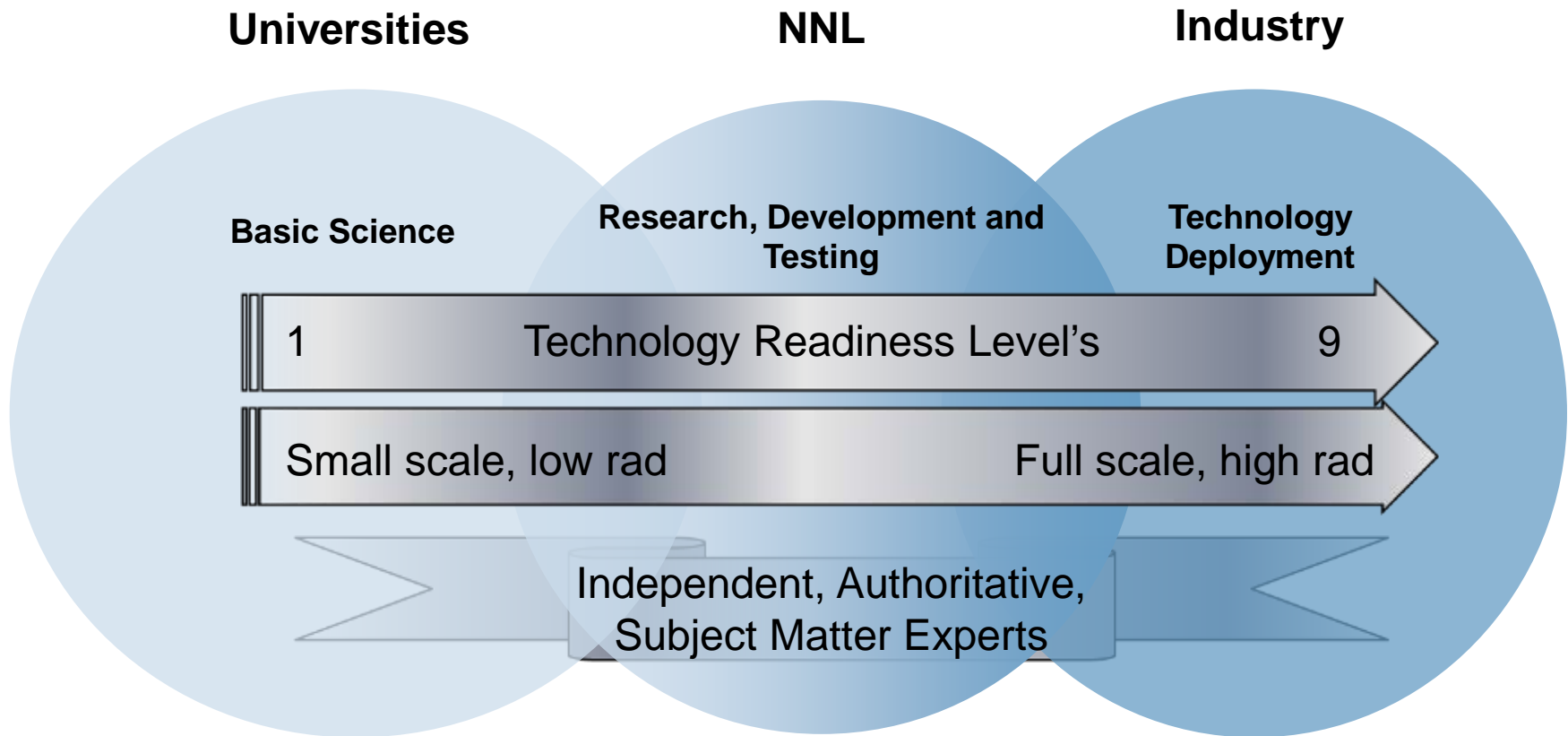


Office for Nuclear Regulation
An agency of HSE

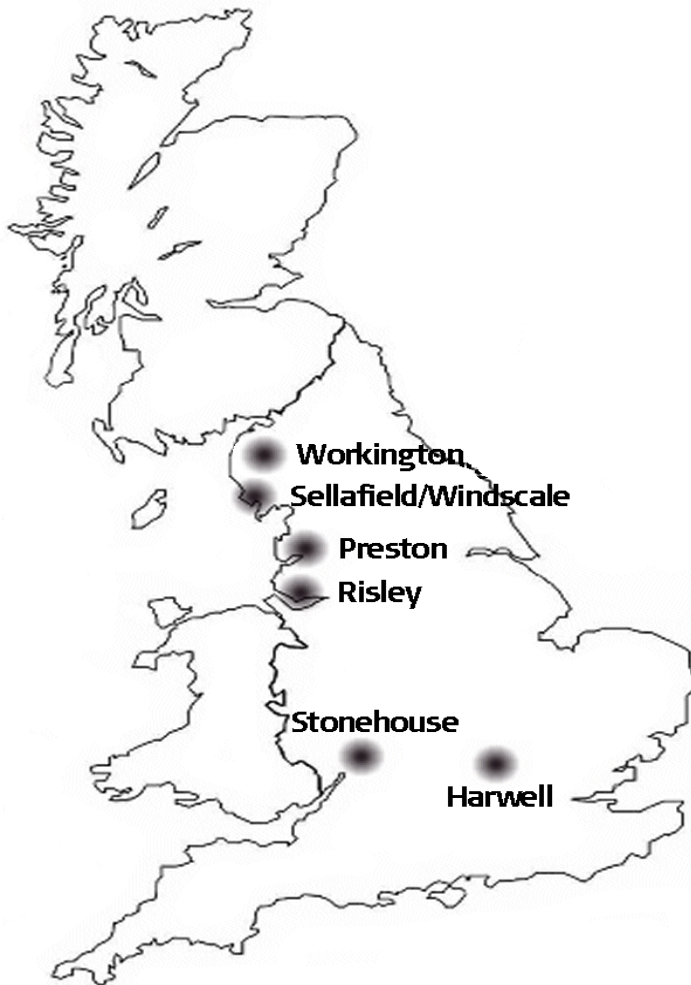


- Compete for work – no baseline funding.
- Operating model internationally unique

NNL Science to Solutions



National Nuclear Laboratory Locations



- Sellafield (429 people)
 - Central Laboratory (288)
 - Windscale Laboratory (141)
- Workington Laboratory (51)
- Springfields
 - Preston Laboratory (139)
- Risley (144)
- Stonehouse (16)
- Harwell (14)

Facilities - Central Laboratory



Central Laboratory: An investment of over £250M in world-beating nuclear R&D facilities

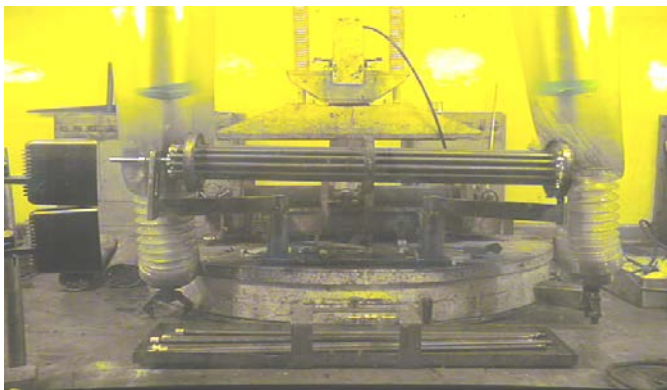


Non active labs
Active Labs
High active alpha Labs
Beta & gamma cells
Plutonium and MOX facilities

Solvent extraction glove-boxes
Graphite labs
Full scale test facilities

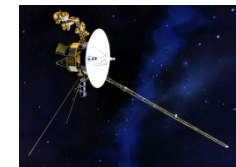
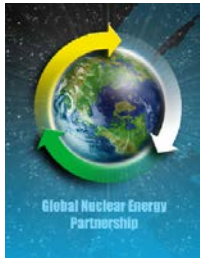
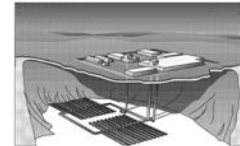
Facilities – Windscale Laboratory

- Active Handling and Inspection
- Large Shielded Cells
- Remote Operations Capability
- Core Capability:
 - Post Irradiation Examination (PIE)
 - Sample preparation
 - X-radiography
 - Source handling
 - Waste segregation, packing & despatch



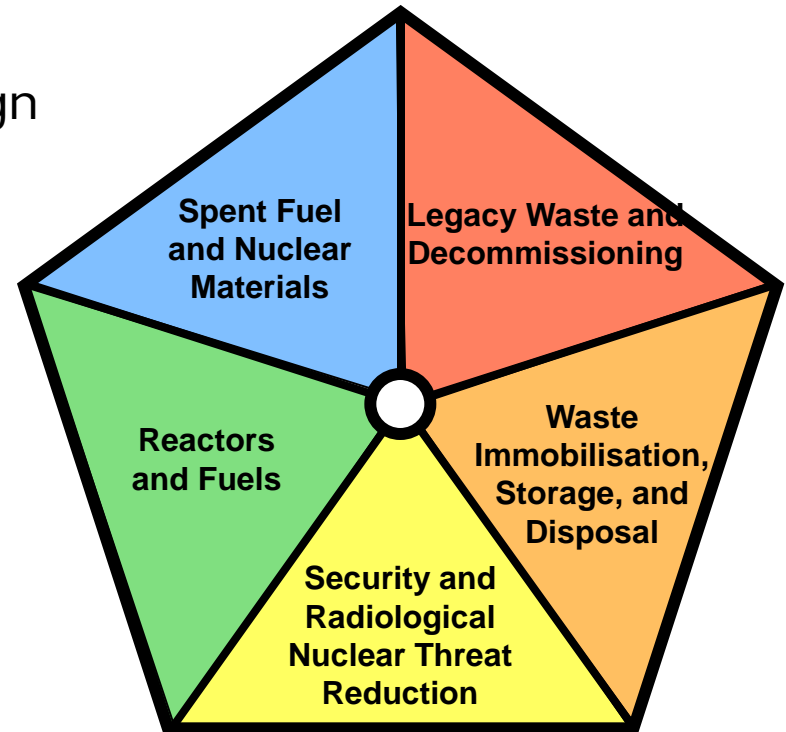
NNL supports all nuclear programmes

- Continued operation of existing reactors & fuel cycle facilities (fuel fabrication, reprocessing)
- Legacy waste management / decommissioning
- New nuclear build
- Geological disposal
- Plutonium stockpile disposition
- Naval propulsion support
- Advanced reactor & fuel cycles
- Space propulsion systems
- Security, non-proliferation & safeguards



NNL Internally Funded R&D Programmes

- Five "*Signature*" Research Areas align with UK Strategic issues / needs
- Medium to long term research programmes
- Entrepreneurial investment in technology development
- Technology Transfer
- Collaborations



UK Industry Context

First commercial nuclear power station – Calder Hall 1956

UK civil nuclear programme evolved from weapons

Design to operation over 4 year period

Uranium metal fuel with CO₂ cooling

Classified as Generation I

Capacity 200MWe



UK Nuclear Generation



Magnox Reactor

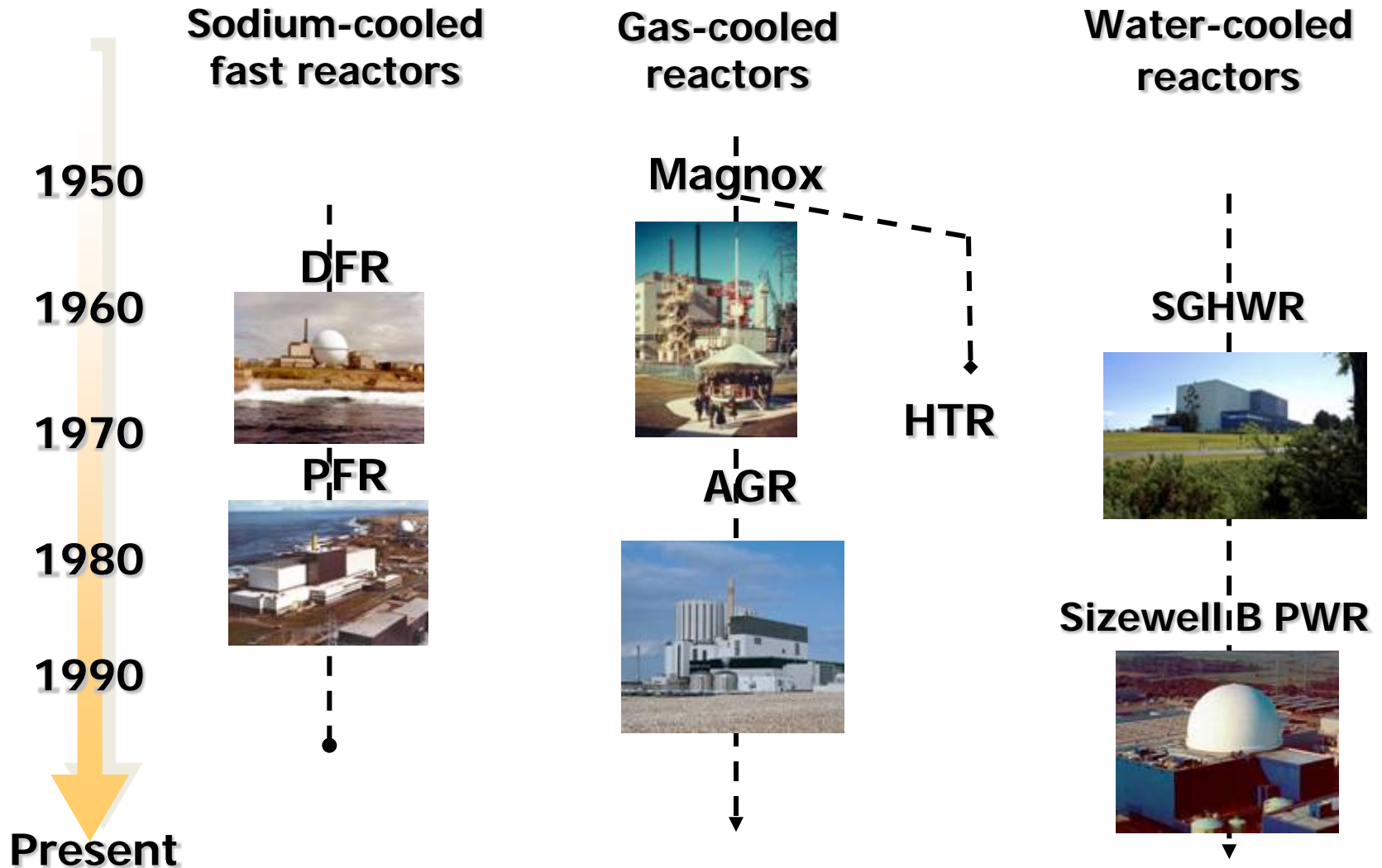


Advanced Gas Reactor (AGR)



Pressurised Water
Reactor
- Sizewell 'B'

UK Experience of Different Systems



Experience with a range of different fuels:

metallic, UO_2 , MOX, carbides, nitrides, coated particles

fuel development manufacturing facilities

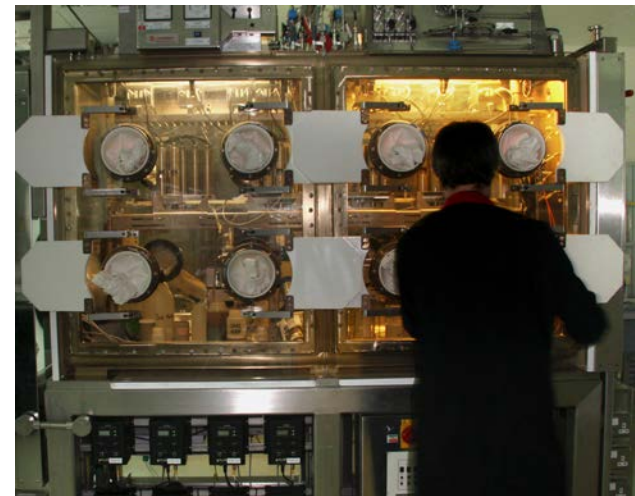
In-reactor performance analysis

PIE for used fuel



Recycle / Reprocessing in the UK

1951 - 1972	Windscale	Reprocessing plant for metal fuel
1960 - 1993	Dounreay	Fast reactor fuel
1964 – 2017*	Magnox	Sellafield - Commercial Magnox clad uranium metal fuel
1994 – 2018*	THORP	Sellafield - Commercial thermal oxide (AGR/LWR) fuel
>2018*	None	Open Fuel Cycle in UK Interim storage



Legacy waste management

Range of facilities from early nuclear programme – examples at Sellafield

- Fuel storage ponds
- Waste silos
- Waste storage tanks
- Windscale Pile
- 1st Reprocessing Plant





UK Nuclear R&D Review

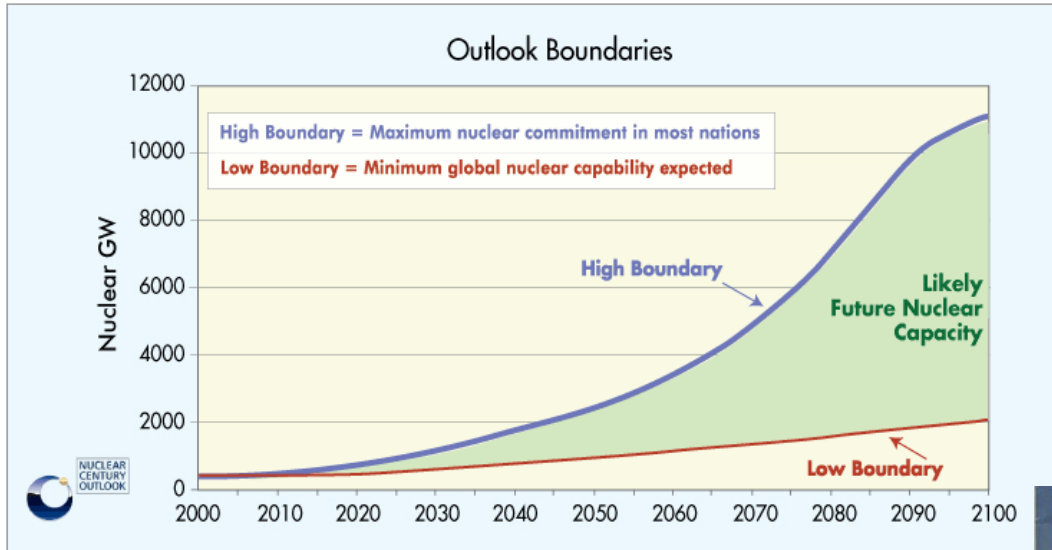


Current nuclear programme



- Legacy waste and decommissioning programme
- Magnox, AGR and Sizewell PWR reactor operation
- Spent fuel management
- Disposition of Plutonium stockpile
- Deep geological disposal of radioactive waste
- Plans for new build reactors

Growth of Nuclear and Key Issues

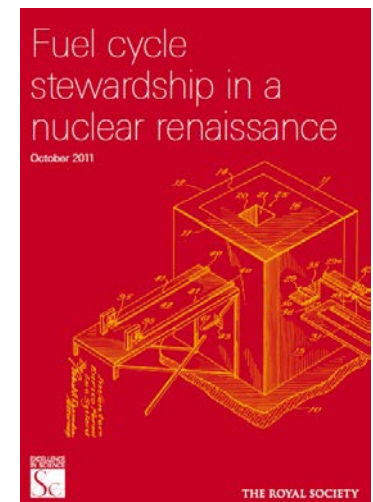
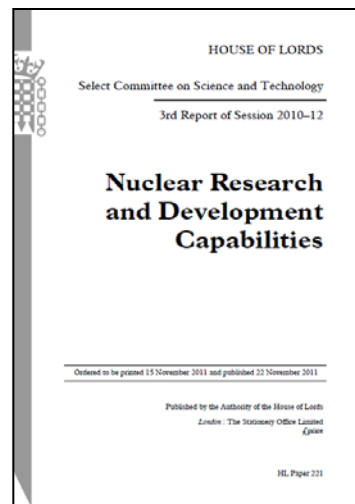


- Low Carbon Technology
- Security of supply
- Safety
- Base load Generation
- Waste Management
- Economics

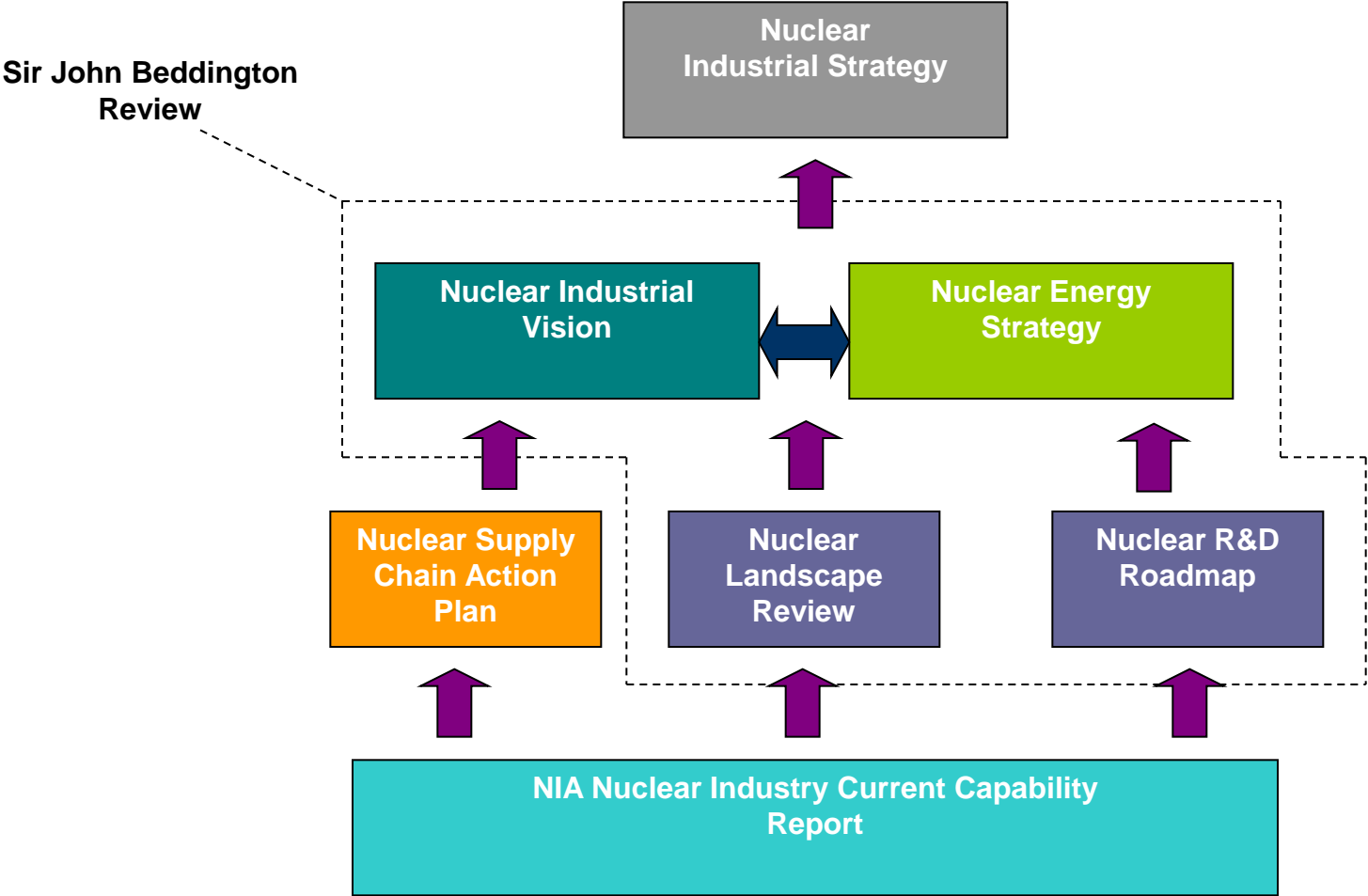


Review of UK Nuclear R&D: Royal Society / HOL

- Establish long-term nuclear energy strategy
- DECC lead long term R&D roadmap
- Establish Nuclear R&D Board with funding
- National strategic R&D programmes on Gen IV and advanced fuel cycles
- Broaden role of NNL to undertake national applied R&D programmes under Nuclear R&D Board
- Establish high level Civil Nuclear Power Council
- Need long term UK nuclear strategy & roadmap
- Implement roadmap R&D programme (NNL, Universities & research organisations) – Government funded
- Set up non-proliferation / nuclear security network
- Re-use Pu stockpile as MOX



The Vision in the wider context: A Nuclear Industrial Strategy



Current and new reactor systems

Decommissioning and clean up

Nuclear materials management (Pu & U)

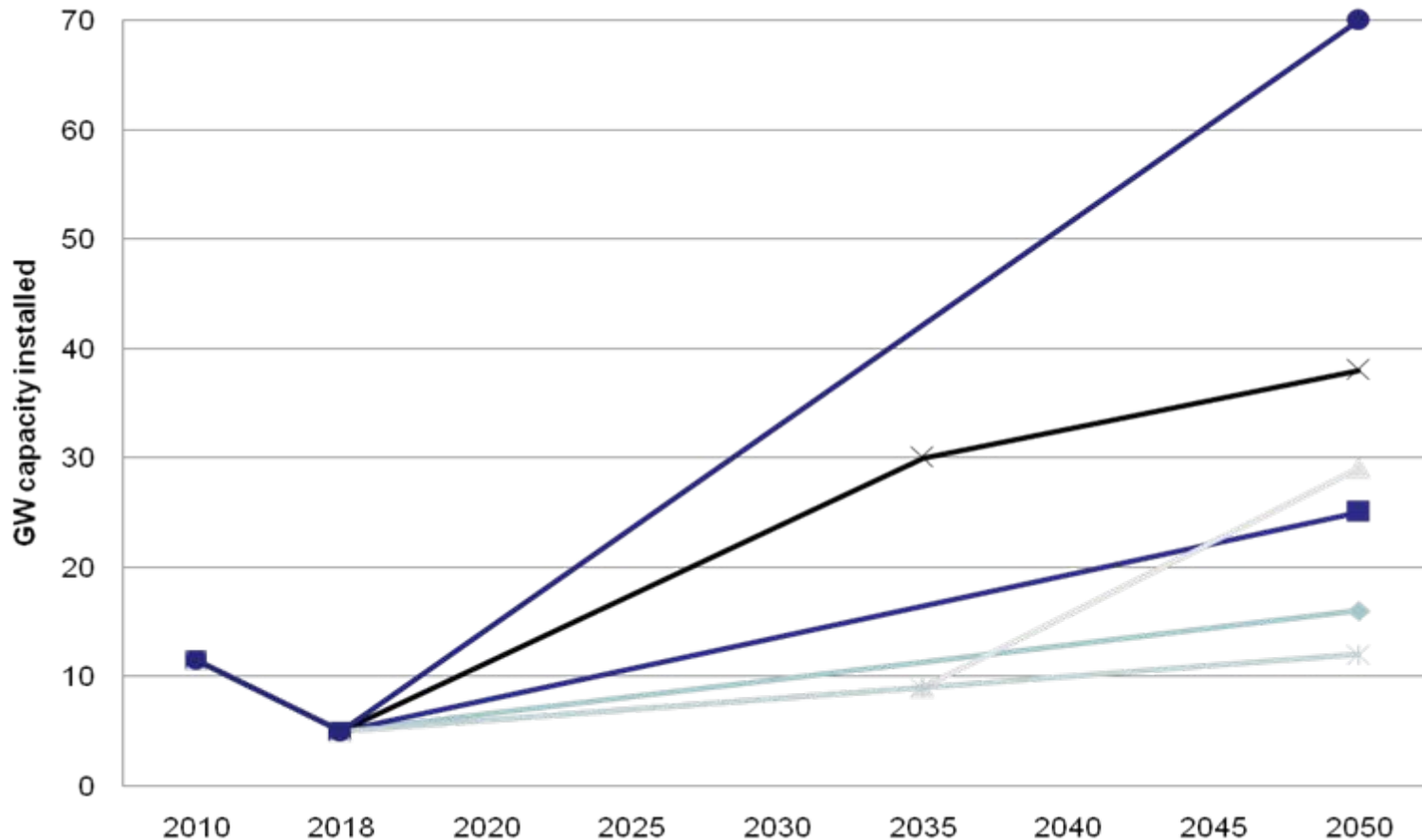
Spent Fuel Management

Geological Disposal

Safeguards and security

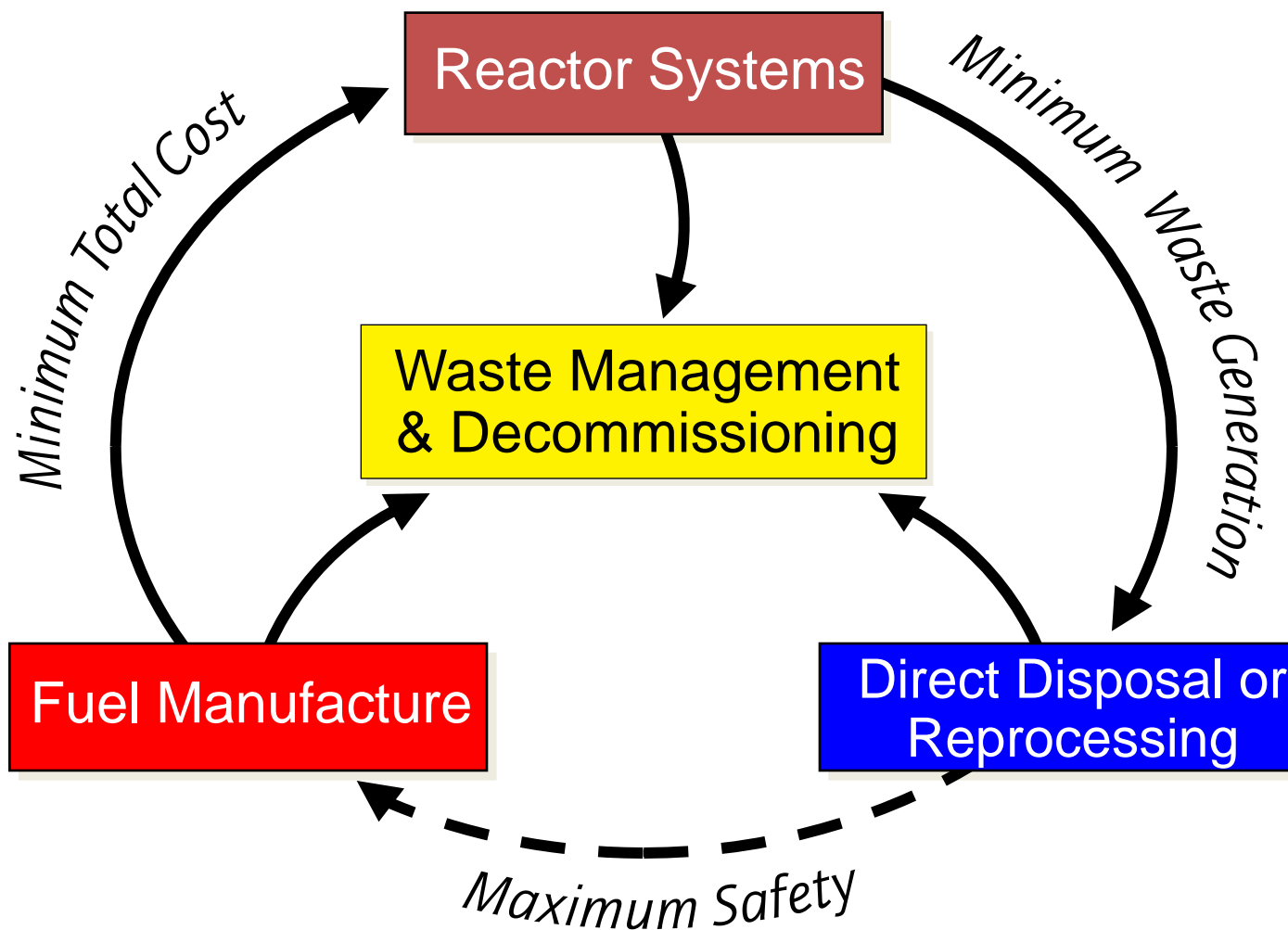
Future nuclear energy systems and fuel cycle

Scenarios for UK deployment - future nuclear energy options



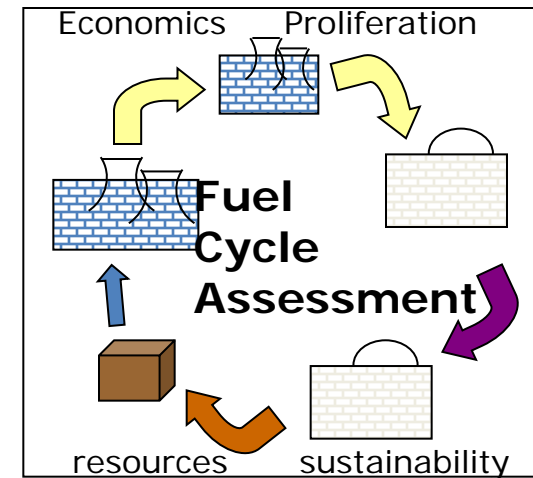
Deliver long term secure energy on the way to a low carbon energy future

Fuel Cycle: Holistic Approach



What Influences Fuel Cycle Options?

- Balance of number of parameters including:
 - Economics
 - Proliferation
 - Technology viability and readiness level
 - Fuel supply
 - Use of nuclear energy
 - Spent fuel storage
 - Geological disposal – heat loading, size of repository
 - Sustainability – resource utilisation



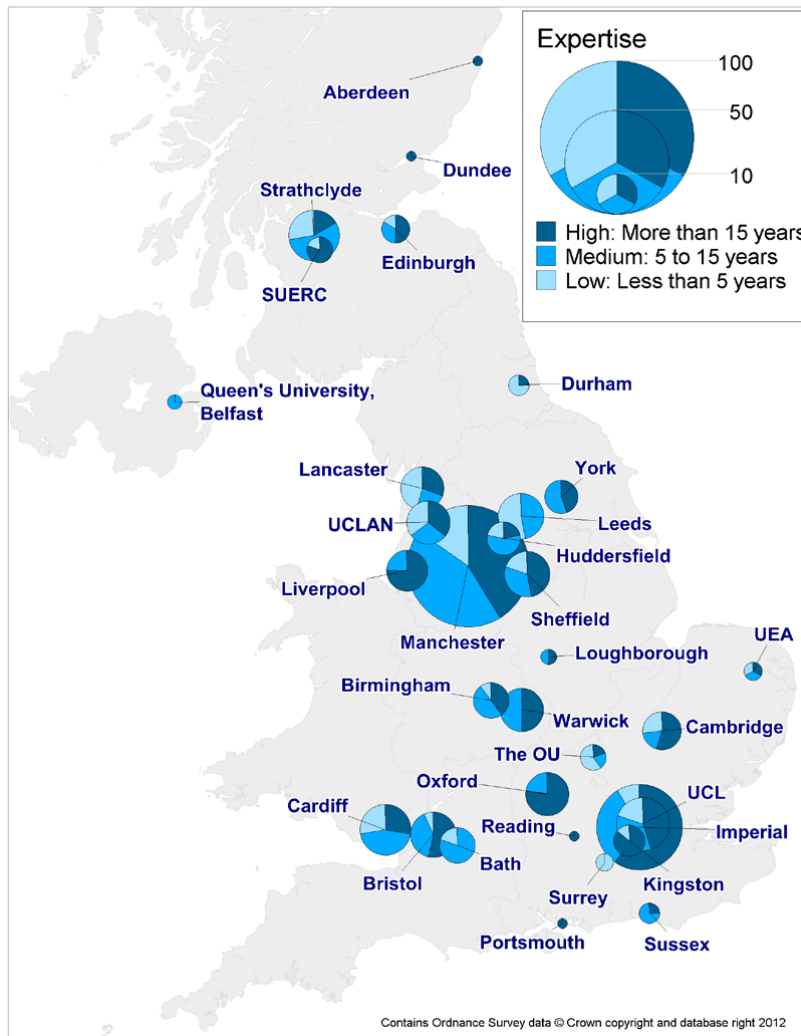
- Worldwide growth of nuclear will impact on UK

Future Nuclear Fission R&D

- UK long history of nuclear energy
- R&D over past 60 years has underpinned nuclear development
- Significant R&D programmes ongoing within National Laboratories and industry
- Over 25 Universities in UK undertake nuclear research
- Nuclear is a key part of the energy strategy for the future



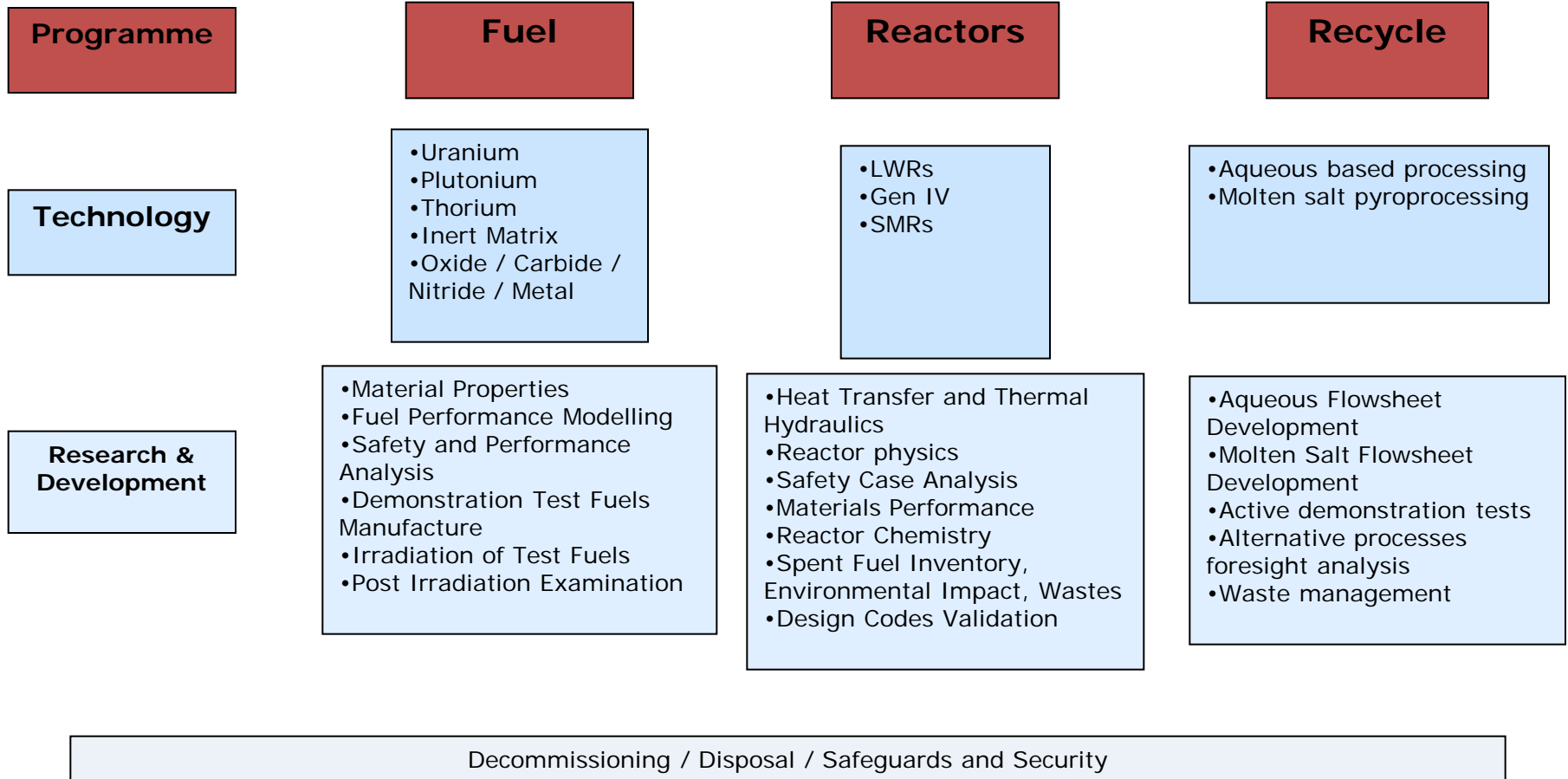
UK Nuclear Universities



The size and experience of the academic (excluding post-doctoral researchers) nuclear R&D workforce in the UK

- Significant replenishment of skill base needed to support UK's forward nuclear programme
- Generation of subject matter experts essential in many disciplines
- Strong link between SMEs, R&D and facilities
- Academic through to industrial experience is required





Generations of nuclear energy systems

Generation I



Early Prototype Reactors



- **Magnox**
- Shippingport
- Dresden

Generation II



Commercial Power Reactors



- LWRs: PWR, BWR
- CANDU
- **AGR**

Generation III



Advanced LWRs

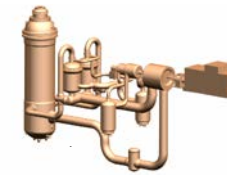


- **ABWR**
- **AP1000**
- **EPR**

Generation III+



Evolutionary Designs

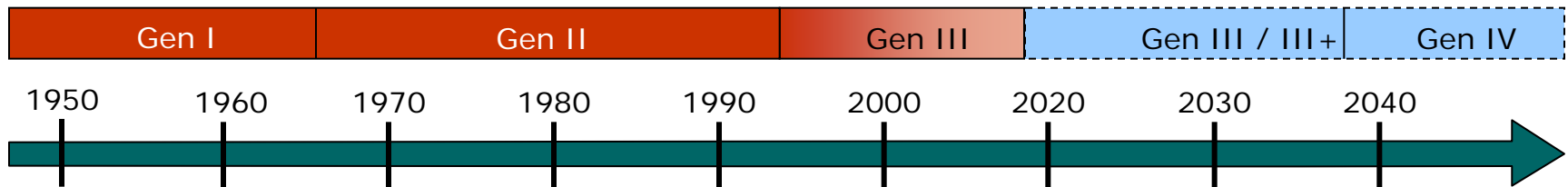


- SMR
- NGNP

Generation IV



- Highly Economical
- Enhanced Safety
- Minimize Wastes
- Proliferation Resistant



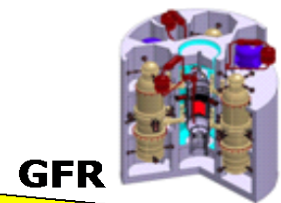
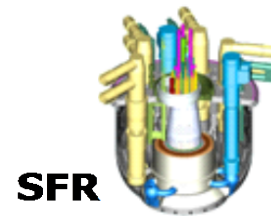
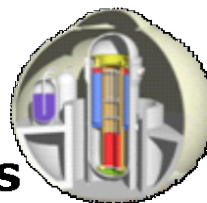
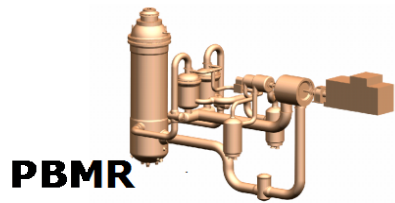
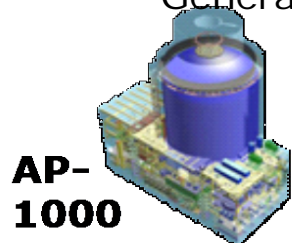
Advanced Reactor Systems

Beyond “new build” of AP-1000 and EPR PWRs, there are “advanced reactors”
large and small modular reactors
fast and thermal

Examples include:

- GE-Hitachi PRISM (FR)
- B&W mPower (PWR)
- NuScale (PWR)
- Holtec (PWR)
- ANTARES (HTR)
- Hyperion (FR)
- Molten Salt Reactors
- Th fuelled based systems

Long history of participation in international projects
European Fast Reactor development
Numerous European Framework 5, 6 & 7 projects
South African PBMR project
Generation-IV VHTR, SFR, and GFR systems



Present

2050 ?

•Test Fuel Manufacture

- Dry powder pellet production;
 - Pu/Th MOX fuel
 - Oxide / Carbide / Nitride Fuel
- Gel Sphere Precipitation test rig (SiCarbide fuel)

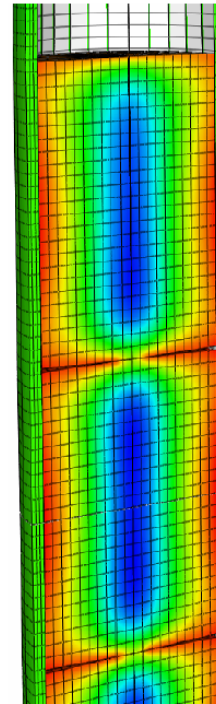
•Test Fuel Assembly

- Test rod assembly for a variety of fuel types

•Fuel Material Properties

- Ceramographical Examination
- Inspection and X – Ray
- Autoradiograph, thermogravimetric analysis

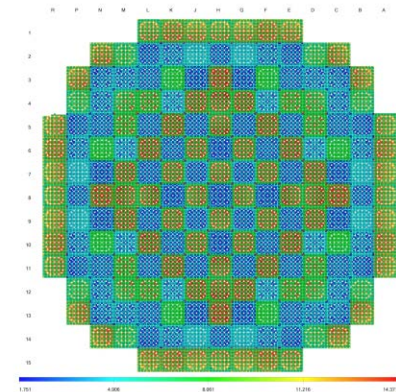
•Fuel performance using state-of-the-art computer code suite



Temperature distribution
in LWR fuel rod (BISON)



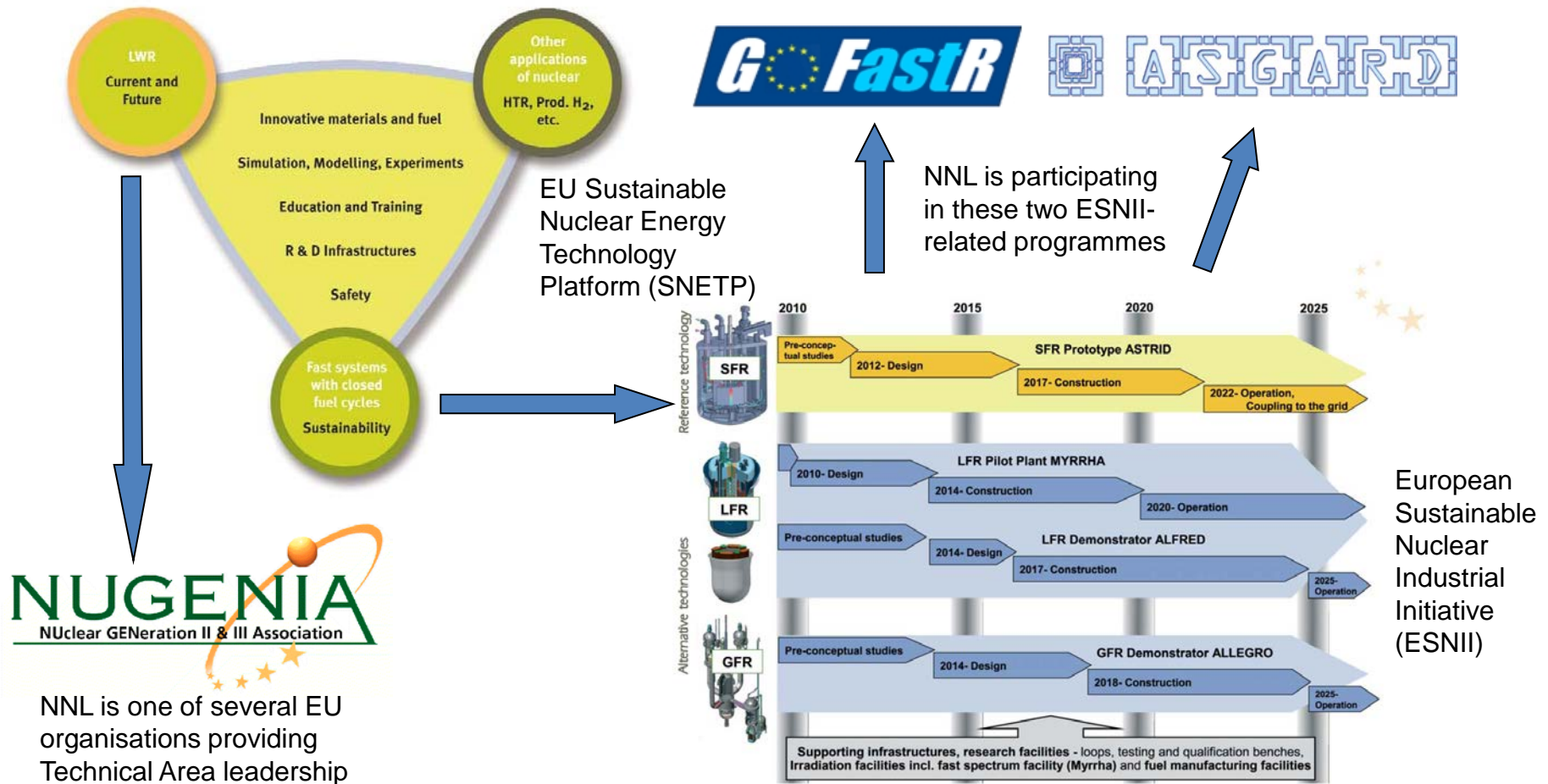
Test Fuel Fabrication Laboratory



Map of rod internal pressure (MPa) in
every rod of a 4-loop (51,000 rod)
PWR core (NEXUS)

Fuel Manufacture and Performance: International Collaboration

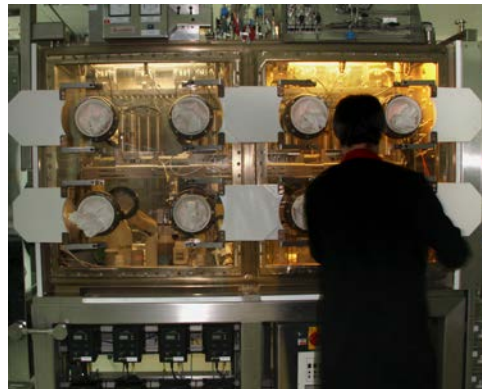
NNL expertise and facilities supporting UK and international initiatives



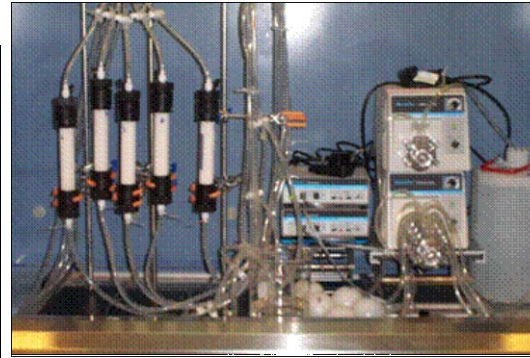
NNL is one of several EU organisations providing Technical Area leadership

Advanced reprocessing

- Programmes in UK for past 20 years
- UK involvement in international programmes including EU
- Collaboration in future important



Waste Management R&D

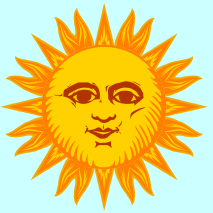


Government's framework for managing higher activity radioactive waste through geological disposal

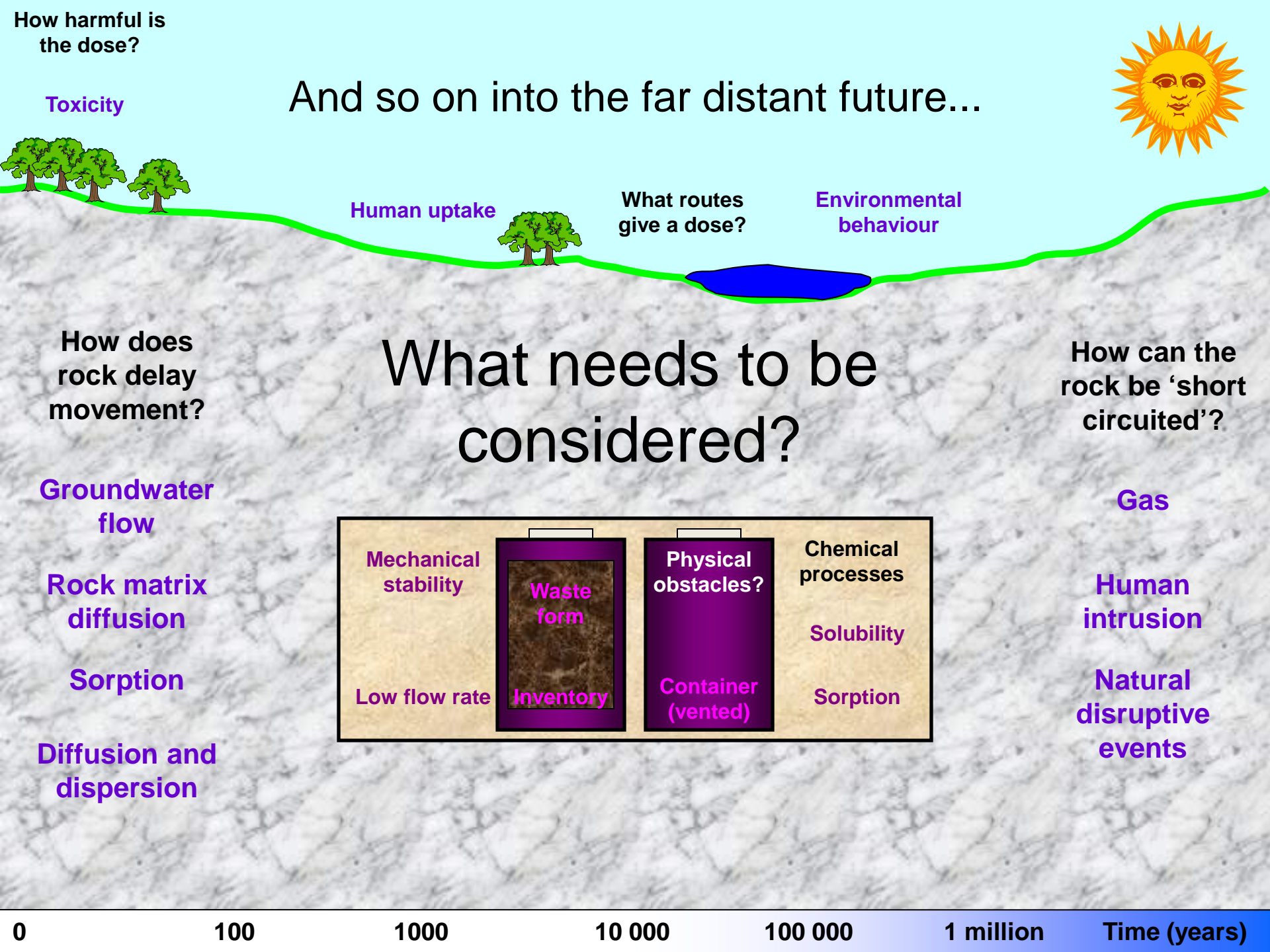
Implementation of Geological Disposal Facility led by NDA (Radioactive Waste Management Division - RWMD)

R&D carried out to support the generic concept for a GDF





And so on into the far distant future...



How harmful is the dose?

Toxicity

Human uptake

What routes give a dose?

Environmental behaviour

How does rock delay movement?

What needs to be considered?

How can the rock be 'short circuited'?

Groundwater flow

Gas

Rock matrix diffusion

Mechanical stability

Waste form
Inventory

Physical obstacles?
Container (vented)

Chemical processes

Human intrusion

Sorption

Solubility

Natural disruptive events

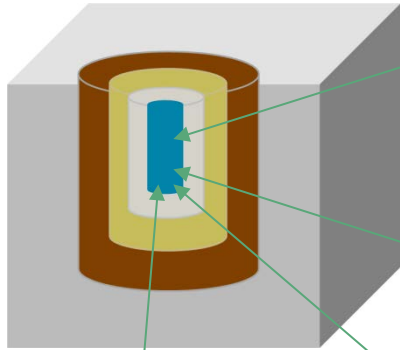
Diffusion and dispersion

Low flow rate

Sorption

0 100 1000 10 000 100 000 1 million Time (years)

Research Activities: Understanding the Wasteforms



Package Performance

ILW evolution
Vitrified Product evolution
Abnormal Events

Understanding UK Inventory

Spent Fuel
HLW

Waste Performance Post Closure

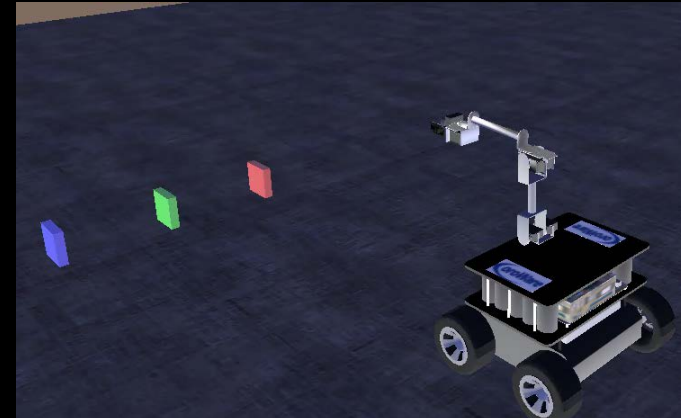
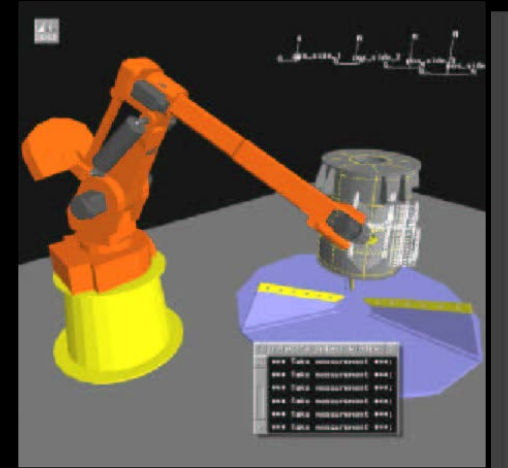
Glass Dissolution
C-14 generation
Gas generation
Organic behaviour

Novel Wasteforms

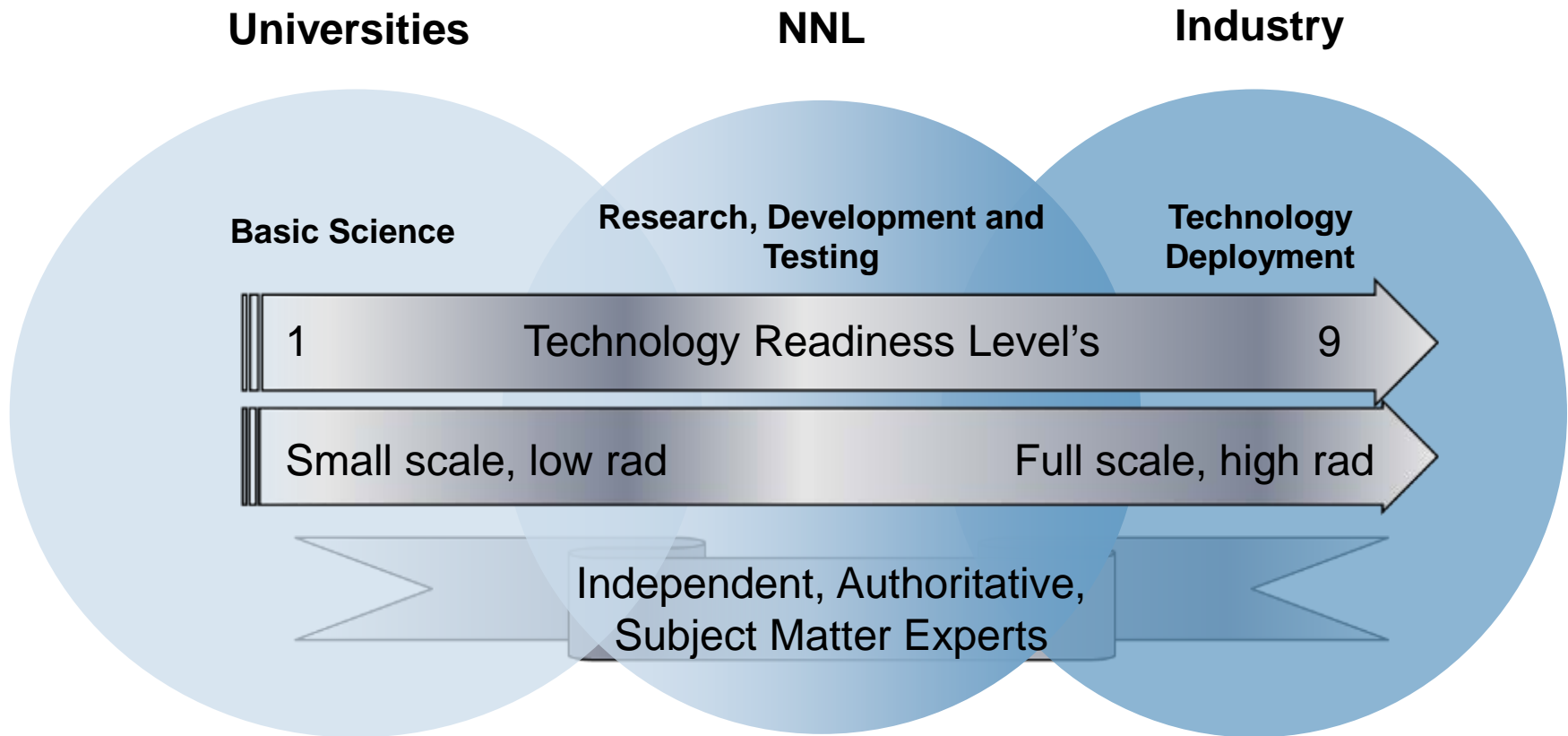
Vitrified ILW
Low pH cements
Superplasticisers



Innovative Solutions



NNL Science to Solutions



Summary and Conclusions

- Nuclear a key component of UK Energy mix
- UK has a pedigree of nuclear R&D for a variety of fuel types and reactor systems
- Significant R&D programmes are already ongoing in the UK across the full fuel cycle
- Fission R&D will play an important role within the UK nuclear renaissance
 - Informing key decisions
 - Maintaining and growing critical skills
 - Creating advanced technologies with underpinned solutions



Questions?

